



REPORT

OF

Action Taken by Universities on Recommendations made by the Vice-Chancellors' Conference

Held in

New Delhi on October 28-29, 1961

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Report of Action taken by Universities on Recommendations made by the Vice-Chancellors' Conference Held in New Delhi on October, 28-29, 1961.

The Annual Conference of Vice-Chancellors provides us with an important link in the chain of measures that are being taken by the University Grants Commission and the Ministry of Education for the general all-round improvement of University education. It now brings together the Vice-Chancellors of over fifty Universities, and a number of other distinguished educationists to discuss issues of importance relating to University education.

The first Vice-Chancellors' Conference was held in New Delhi from 30th July to 1st August, 1957. It was inaugurated by Dr. C. D. Deshmukh, then Chairman of the University Grants Commission. Except for a two-year break in 1958-1959, the Vice-Chancellors' Conference has since been a regular feature of educational life. In recent times, the need for such an annual Conference has been accentuated by the increasing complexity of University problems that are bound up with the pressure of numbers at this level of education.

The Third Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities, convened jointly by the University Grants Commission and the Ministry of Education, was held on 28th-29th October, 1961 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. It was inaugurated by Dr. K. L. Srimali, Minister of Education. The Prime Minister addressed the Conference on 29th October, 1961. Shri D. P. Karmarkar, Minister for Health and Shri S. K. Dey, Minister for Community Development and Co-operation also addressed it. Dr. D. S. Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission, presided. The Conference was attended by 45 Vice-Chancellors/Heads of Institutions of National Importance and Institutions deemed to be Universities under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

After the formal inauguration and addresses, the Conference broke up into three Committees *viz.*, (i) a Committee on Standards of Education, (ii) another on Instruments of Education and (iii) a third on Emotional Integration. The three Committees were presided over respectively by Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, the late Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, then Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University and Shri K. M. Panikkar, Vice-Chancellor, Jammu and Kashmir University. The membership of the Committees was as follows:—

(I) Committee on Standards of Education

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| 1. Dr. A. L. Mudaliar | . | . | Vice-Chancellor, Madras University. |
| 2. Shri P. D. Gupta | . | . | Vice-Chancellor, Agra University. |
| 3. Dr. A. L. Narayan | . | . | Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University. |
| 4. Dr. J. M. Mehta | . | . | Vice-Chancellor, Baroda University. |
| 5. Dr. V. B. Khanolkar | . | . | Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University. |
| 6. Dr. A. C. Chatterjee | . | . | Vice-Chancellor, Gorakhpur University |
| 7. Shri P. N. Chinchore | . | . | Indra Kala Sangeet Vidyalaya. |

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| 8. Shri K. C. K. E. Raja . . . | Vice-Chancellor, Kerala University. |
| 9. Dr. A. G. Joshi . . . | Vice-Chancellor, Panjab University. |
| 10. Dr. Mohan Singh Mehta . . . | Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan University. |
| 11. Shri G. Pande . . . | Vice-Chancellor, Roorkee University. |
| 12. Dr. Pran Krishna Parija . . . | Vice-Chancellor, Utkal University. |
| 13. Shri Babubhai J. Patel . . . | Vice-Chancellor, S. V. V. P. |
| 14. Shri S. Bhagwantam . . . | Director, I. I. Sc., Bangalore. |
| 15. Dr. Abid Husain . . . | Vice-Chancellor, Jamia Millia. |
| 16. Shri Satyavrat . . . | Gurukul, Kangri. |
| Rapporteur : | Shri N. N. Iengar. |

(II) *Committee on Instruments of Education*

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| 1. Prof. N. K. Sidhanta . . . | Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University. |
| 2. Dr. Balbhadra Prasad . . . | Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University. |
| 3. Shri N. H. Bhagwati . . . | Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu-University. |
| 4. Shri B. P. Jamuar . . . | Vice-Chancellor, Bhagalpur University. |
| 5. Dr. R. N. Guha . . . | Vice-Chancellor, Burdwan University. |
| 6. Dr. Umesh Mishra . . . | Vice-Chancellor, K. S. Darbhanga University. |
| 7. Shri Lalbhai Ratanji Desai . . . | Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat University. |
| 8. Dr. T. Sen . . . | Vice-Chancellor, Jabalpur University. |
| 9. Dr. D. C. Pavate . . . | Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University. |
| 10. Shri S. R. Dongerkerry . . . | Vice-Chancellor, Marathawada University. |
| 11. Shri D. S. Reddi . . . | Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University. |
| 12. Dr. G. L. Datta . . . | Vice-Chancellor, Vikram University. |
| Rapporteurs : | Mrs. Muriel Wasi, Dr. B. D. Laroia. |

(III) *Committee on Emotional Integration*

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| 1. Shri K. M. Panikkar . . . | Vice-Chancellor, Jammu & Kashmir University. |
| 2. Shri B. H. Zaidi . . . | Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh University. |
| 3. Shri V. Subramanyam . . . | Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University. |
| 4. Shri K. K. Banerji . . . | Vice-Chancellor, Bihar University. |
| 5. Pt. K. L. Dubey . . . | Vice-Chancellor, Jabalpur University. |

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| 6. Shri Hardwarilal | . | . | Vice-Chancellor, Kurukshetra University. |
| 7. Shri N. A. Nikam | . | . | Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University. |
| 8. Shri G. B. Badkas | . | . | Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University. |
| 9. Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar | . | . | Vice-Chancellor, Poona University. |
| 10. Shri Bishnudeo Narain Singh | . | . | Vice-Chancellor, Ranchi University. |
| 11. Dr. Premlila V. Thackersey. | . | . | Vice-Chancellor, S.N.D.T. University. |
| 12. Shri S. Govindarajulu. | . | . | Vice-Chancellor, Sri Venkateswara University. |
| 13. Dr. A. Appadorai | . | . | Director, I. S. I. S. |
| Rapporteurs : | | | Dr. P. J. Philip, Shri Veda Prakasha. |

The following topics were considered by the three Committees:—

Committee on Standards of Education

1. Improvement and expansion of university education under the Third Five-Year Plan.
2. Medical Research in Indian Universities.

Committee on Instruments of Education

1. Entrance qualifications and tests for admission to university courses.
2. Training of teachers, with particular reference to the expanding requirements for science teachers for secondary schools.
3. Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University text-books.
4. Common calendar of terms, examination dates, and publication of results for Universities in the country.
5. Uniformity of academic standards in all universities.

Committee on Emotional Integration

Impact of University education and work on emotional integration.

The Committee on Standards of Education considered the item 'Improvement and Expansion of University education under the Third Five-Year Plan' under three heads:

- (1) Expansion of undergraduate education in the universities.
- (2) Provision for post-graduate education and research.
- (3) The improvement of university education.

The recommendations of the Committee under these heads and under the item 'Medical Research in Indian Universities', are as below:—

(i) *Expansion of under-graduate education in the Universities*

- (a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.
- (b) The number of Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.
- (c) Steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education in the school level. The shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers was felt.
- (d) It was suggested that the period of school education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of three years.
- (e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that the total number is restricted.
- (f) The student-teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to somewhere near 1 : 7 or 1 : 10 at the least.
- (g) "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to deserving students through-out their education.
- (h) Improvement of existing colleges in preference to opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and no desirability of automatic recognition.
- (i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, e.g.:—
 - (a) an endowment of 5 lakhs for a postgraduate college.
 - (b) a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.
 - (c) an area of 40-50 acres for a men's college and 12-20 acres for a women's college for playgrounds, hostels, quarters for at least some staff members.
- (j) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards were not lowered.

(ii) *Post-graduate Education and Research*

- (a) The Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education was to concentrate it in centres where at least three or four colleges are available and to associate that centre with the University staff or Professors and Readers etc., for particular subjects.
- (b) The Committee was of the opinion that research must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields.
- (c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all higher Education must become the concern of the University Grants Commission and that the U.G.C. must play a more active part in the development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U.G.C. should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate

developments in higher education. Only then could the U.G.C. be able to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.

- (d) On the medium of instruction, it was felt that English could be the only appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.
- (e) As is the practice in certain States, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.

(IV) *Medical Research in India*

The recommendation on this topic is that the whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration might be possible.

(V) The recommendations of the Committee on Instruments of Education are:—

(i) *Entrance qualifications and Tests for admission to University Courses.*

A minimum of pass marks in the Higher Secondary examination be prescribed.

(ii) *Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary Schools.*

- (a) Short courses in the form of Summer Institutes, to enable teachers to improve their qualifications with M.Sc.
- (b) Courses for training teachers, specifically for undergraduate classes, be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities.
- (c) The number of Seats should be increased at B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowering standards.

(iii) *Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University textbooks.*

The Conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University education at cheaper prices thereby making it easier for teachers and students to purchase books; (b) that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use; and if necessary, to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of textbooks at different stages of education.

(iv) *Common calendar of terms, examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the country.*

While it is not possible to enforce a Common Calendar, adequate results would be achieved if 15th June were accepted as the deadline for publication of all results, except those in Medicine.

(v) *Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities.*

The Conference recommended that:—

- (a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis;

- (b) the model syllabi, which the U.G.C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.

(VI) The recommendations of the Committee on Emotional Integration are:—

- (a) Every University should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.
- (b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the sole consideration, so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.
- (c) There should be a central non-government organisation responsible for preparation of textbooks from the primary stage to the University level and to ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.
- (d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well-co-ordinated manner by a central organisation as suggested in (c) above.
- (e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components.
- (f) In regard to students' unions the term 'Union' should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as 'debating societies', 'cultural societies' and so on.
- (g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South where none at present exist.
- (h) Facilities should be provided for learning South Indian languages.
- (i) Adequate provision should be made for the study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of general education.
- (j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers.

The recommendations of the three Committees were sent to the Universities for consideration and implementation. The Universities were requested to report the action taken on these recommendations. So far 33 Universities have reported action taken on these recommendations and this is detailed in Annexures to the present note. Annexures are arranged in alphabetic order.

ANNEXURES

REPORT OF THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE UNIVERSITIES ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE VICE-CHANCELLORS' CONFERENCE HELD IN NEW DELHI ON OCTOBER 28-29, 1961.

ANNEXURE I

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

Sl. No.	Topic of discussion in relation to the recommendation	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken (as reported by the University)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Expansion of undergraduate education in the Universities.	<p>(a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.</p> <p>(b) The number of Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.</p> <p>(c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the school level. The shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers were felt.</p> <p>(d) It was suggested that the period of school education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of 3 years.</p> <p>(e) The number of student's should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted.</p>	<p>This University agrees that the first university degree may be awarded only after a total period of 15 years of education. It does not, however, consider it necessary that the school education should be for 12 years followed by a 3 year degree course. The former may be for a duration of eleven years. Then there should be a Pre-university stage of one year as in this University, to be followed by a three year degree course.</p>	

- (f) The student teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to somewhere near 1 : 7 or 1 : 10 at the least.
- (g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students throughout their education.
- (h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and non-desirability of automatic recognition.
- (i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, e.g. :—
- (a) An endowment of 5 lakhs for a post-graduate college.
- (b) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.
- (c) An area of 40-50 acres for a men's college and 12-20 acres for a women's college for play grounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.
- (j) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered.
- (a) On Post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are available and to associate that centre with the University staff or Professors and Readers etc., for particular subject.
- 2 Post-graduate education and research.
- This University agrees that it is desirable that the student-teacher ratio should be improved.
- This University agrees that scholarships should be awarded on 'merit and means' basis and made available to deserving students throughout their education.
- The University agrees that in order to maintain the standards of education, improvement of existing colleges rather than the opening of new colleges is desirable.

(b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields of research.

This University agrees that research should be undertaken only under qualified Professors, and that every encouragement should be given to individuals who show that they have a flair for research and an aptitude to pursue it for its own sake. Teachers who are engaged actively on research work should be given a reasonably lighter load of teaching work. Teaching and research should also not be separated. Fellowships or scholarships should be given to deserving persons to induce them to take up research work.

(c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all higher Education must become the concern of the University Grants Commission and the U. G. C. must play a more active and full part in the development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U. G. C. should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate developments in the field of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U. G. C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.

As regards the grants given by the U. G. C. for Plan periods, the University endorses the view that in the recruitment of personnel the University is not in a position to recruit the best man as it cannot unhesitatingly offer him a permanent appointment. It is, therefore, of the opinion that it would be very helpful and would attract talent if the plan posts could be advertised initially as permanent.

(d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.

This University fully agrees that English can be the only appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage.

(e) As is the practice in certain States, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.

- 3 Medical Research in India . (a) Whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration may be possible.
- This University endorses the view that in the matter of medical research the individual who is devoted to research should be given all facilities and opportunities to build up a centre of medical research and that such centres must become all India Centres for Research. The Committee also feels that there is an urgent need for upgrading the Institute of Ophthalmology of this University, especially in view of the starting of the Medical College here.
- 4 Entrance qualifications and Tests for admission to University Courses. A minimum of pass marks in the Higher Secondary examination be prescribed.
- This University agrees that a minimum percentage of marks at the qualifying examination for entrance to the University may be prescribed. The University, however, feels that marks obtained in one test are not always a true indication of a student's ability, and therefore a deviation be permitted in special cases, and that the University may in such cases satisfy itself of the eligibility of the student by holding tests, or a *visa voce* examination, or by other means.
- 5 Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary Schools.
- (a) Short courses in the form of Summer Institutes, to enable teachers to improve their qualifications with M.Sc.
- (b) Courses for training teachers, specifically for under-graduate classes, be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities.
- This University agrees that training of teachers, especially for under-graduate classes was desirable. In its opinion the senior-most teachers, including Professors should also deliver lectures to the junior-most under-graduate classes. It would not be desirable to expect senior teachers to attend the special courses for teachers' training. Teachers who possess at least five years' experience need not attend these courses. Teachers with less than five years' experience and all new entrants may, however, be required to attend these courses.

The University suggests that some inducement may be provided for teachers to obtain the training in methods of lecturing and other forms of instruction as also in subjects like the History of University Education and Management. It further suggests that new entrants may not be confirmed in their posts till they have obtained the required training.

This University endorses the view that textbooks for University education should be made available at cheaper prices and that Indian authors be encouraged to write standard textbooks.

This University agrees that the examination results should be announced by 15th June at the latest.

This University agrees that the classification of results by divisions and failures be done on a uniform percentage of marks or grading. In the matter of uniform syllabi, the University is of the opinion that it would not be desirable to have identical syllabi in all Universities, but it feels that the syllabi should not be below a certain standard to be laid down by the University Grants Commission.

(c) The number of seats should be increased at B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowering standards.

The conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University education at cheaper prices and thereby making it easier for teachers and students to purchase books; (b) further that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use, and if necessary, to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of text books at different stages of education.

While it is not possible to enforce a Common Calendar, adequate results would be achieved if 15th June is accepted as the deadline for publication of all results, except those in Medicine.

The Conference recommended that :—
(a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis ;
(b) the model syllabi, which the U. G. C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.

6 Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University textbooks.

7 Common calendar of terms, examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the country.

8 Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities.

(a) Every University should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.

(b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.

(c) There should be a central non-government organisation responsible for preparation of text books right from the primary stage to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.

(d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well-co-ordinated manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.

(e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components.

(f) In regard to students' unions the term 'Union' should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as 'debating societies', 'cultural societies' and so on.

This is a central University and admission is open to students from all parts of the country. The question of reservation of seats for students from other parts of the country does not arise here. The University feels that all States should be represented in the Universities not only in the student community but also in the staff.

The preparation of suitable text-books is a matter of vital importance if the Universities are to function properly in their work of dissemination of knowledge. This University agrees that there should be a central non-government organisation for preparing text-books which, besides laying down the broad policy to be followed in the matter, should also do the screening of books submitted for approval.

The Committee was not, for historical and other reasons, in favour of changing denominational names where they already existed.

This University endorses the view that the functions of a Students Union should be only cultural and educational, and it should in no case be allowed to interfere with University Management. It is doubtful, however, whether the change of its name into a 'debating society' or a 'cultural society' would be helpful in achieving the desired end. Students can be

weaned from the agitational activities only be making them realise that such activities actually do much more harm to them than good. It is also necessary to promote an atmosphere of trust between the University authorities and the Student community.

- (g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also.
- (h) Facilities should be provided for learning of South Indian languages.
- (i) Adequate provision should be made for study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of general education.
- (j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers.

This University agrees that it would be desirable to establish at least one or two Central Universities in the South also whose medium of instruction should be English, so that students from the North may be attracted to them and an opportunity of contact between the North and South provided in the South.

This University agreed that facilities for teaching South Indian Languages in the Universities in the North should be provided. It is an important step towards achieving emotional integration. This University has already facilities for providing instruction in Telugu and Malayalam.

In the opinion of this University the Universities should take steps to promote religious tolerance and understanding among their students and teachers. This should not, however, mean that a regimentation of views on religious matters should be obtained. What is important is to stress the fundamental unity behind all great religions.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD

Sl. No.	Topic of discussion in relation to the recommendation	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken (as reported by the University)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Expansion of undergraduate education in the Universities.	<p>(a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.</p> <p>(b) The number of Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.</p> <p>(c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the school level. The shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers were felt.</p> <p>(d) It was suggested that the period of school education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of 3 years.</p> <p>(e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted.</p> <p>(f) The student-teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to somewhere near 1:7 or 1:10 at the least.</p>	<p>The University is in agreement with the recommendation that the number of technical schools etc. be increased.</p> <p>It is agreed that the number of students at the school level be restricted as suggested. It is also agreed that school education should be primarily a fairly finished course of general education.</p> <p>It is agreed with the suggestion made that there should be 12 years school education, with a further restriction of minimum age of 17 years for admission to Universities.</p> <p>The University agrees with the suggestion of having 1:7 or 1/10 teacher-student ratio. The University, however, feels that in the case of Science, it should be 1:7.</p>	

(g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students throughout their education.

(h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and non-desirability of automatic recognition.

(i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, e.g.:-

(a) An endowment of 5 lakhs for a post-graduate college.

(b) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.

(c) An area of 40-50 acres for a men's college and 12-20 acres for a women's college for playgrounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.

(j) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered.

2 Post-graduate education and research.

(a) On Post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are available and to associate that centre with the University staff or Professors and Readers etc., for particular subject.

The University also agrees with the suggestion that there should be a large number of merit and means scholarships.

The University is of the opinion that the conditions at present laid down for recognition of affiliating colleges should continue.

The University agrees with the suggestion that before starting new colleges the existing ones should be improved in regard to their efficiency, equipment etc.

- (b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields of research.
- (c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all higher Education must become the concern of the University Grants Commission and the U.G.C. must play a more active and full part in the development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U.G.C. should be the channel through which all agrants should be passed to stimulate developments in the field of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U.G.C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.
- (d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.
- (e) As is the practice in certain States, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.
- 3 Medical Research in India
- (a) Whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration may be possible.
- 4 Entrance qualifications and Tests for admission to University Courses.
- This University is in agreement with the suggestion made.
- The University agrees with all the suggestions made in regard to research in Universities.
- The Universities agrees with the suggestion that all expenditure on higher education should be through the agency of the U.G.C.
- The University agrees that English should continue as the medium of instruction till adequate literature in regional languages is available.
- The University feels that no colleges should be affiliated without the knowledge and consent of the University concerned.
- The University agrees with the suggestion in regard to Medical research.

The University feels that short course in the form of Summer Institute would not serve any useful purpose. It would be desirable, however, if the schools could provide facilities to teachers to join the University and take M.Sc. Degree.

The University is also of the opinion that the Universities should not take up the work of training of teachers for under-graduate classes.

The University is in agreement with the steps the Government is taking in this direction and hopes that the Government would help the Universities financially and otherwise to improve the quality of text-books available for students.

The University feels that it is desirable to publish all results by 15th June.

The University agrees with the recommendation that there should be uniformity of standards,

(a) Short courses in the form of Summer Institutes, to enable teachers to improve their qualifications with M.Sc.

(b) Courses for training teachers, specifically for under-graduate classes be made available in the training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities.

(c) The number of seats should be increased at B.Sc.(Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowering standards.

The conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University education at cheaper prices and thereby making it easier for teachers and students to purchase books ; (b) further that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use, and if necessary, to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of text-books at different stages of education.

While it is not possible to enforce a Common Calendar, adequate results would be achieved if 15th June is accepted as the deadline for publication of all results, except those in Medicine.

The Conference recommended that :—

(a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis,

5 Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary Schools.

6 Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University text-books.

7 Common calendar of terms, examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the country.

8 Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities.

9 Emotional Integration

- (b) the model syllabi, which the U.G.C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.
- (a) Every University should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.
- (b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.
- (c) There should be a central non-government organisation responsible for preparation of text-books right from the primary stage to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.
- (d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well-co-ordinated manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.
- (e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components.
- (f) In regard to students' unions the term 'Union' should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as 'debating societies', 'cultural societies' and so on.
- (g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also.

The University is against reservation of seats for students from other parts of the country, but students from other parts of the country may be admitted under special circumstances even in cases in which they would have no right to admission.

The University agrees with the suggestion that appointments of teachers should be strictly according to merit.

The University is not in favour of a Central Organisation, responsible for the preparation of text-books, nor is it in favour of nationalisation of text-books.

The University also feels that Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names.

The University also thinks that it is desirable to restrict the activities of Unions to Cultural and Educational matters. If the names could be changed to debating society or cultural society, it would certainly improve matters.

The University is of the opinion that if some central Universities are located in the South it would help the cause of emotional integration.

1	2	3	4	5
		(h) Facilities should be provided for learning of South Indian languages.	The University agrees with the suggestion that the South Indian languages may be taught wherever possible in Universities in the North.	
		(i) Adequate provision should be made for study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of general education.		
		(j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers.		

ANNEXURE 3

UNIVERSITY OF ANDHRA

Sl. No.	Topic of discussion in relation to the recommendation	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken (as reported by the University)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Expansion of undergraduate education in the Universities.	<p>(a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.</p> <p>(b) The number of Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.</p> <p>(c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the school level. The shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers were felt.</p> <p>(d) It was suggested that the period of school education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of 3 years.</p> <p>(e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted.</p>	<p>The Syndicate of this University is not in favour of starting Post-graduate courses in Evening Colleges. The question of permitting Evening Colleges in P.U.C., B.A. & B.Com. is under consideration.</p> <p>The State Government will have to take action in the matter of starting more technical schools, Polytechnics etc. and improving the quality of education imparted at school level.</p> <p>The degree Course in this University is for 3 years after passing P.U.C. (1 year).</p> <p>The number of students to be admitted in several subjects are stipulated by the University with reference to actual facilities available in a college. The question of prescribing a ceiling for the total admissions to be permitted in a college with a view to maintaining students and discipline is under the consideration of the Syndicate.</p>	
1		(f) The student teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to somewhere near 1:7 or 1:10 at the least.		

(g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students throughout their education.

(h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and non-desirability of automatic recognition.

(i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, e.g. :—

(a) An endowment of 5 lakhs for a post-graduate college.

(b) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.

(c) An area of 40-50 acres for a men's college and 12-20 acres for a women's college for playgrounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.

(j) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered.

Before affiliation is granted to new colleges the University appoints an Inspection Commission consisting of specialists in several subjects of study and also stipulates detailed conditions regarding accommodation, Capital Fund, Play-fields, Library, laboratory and other facilities. The University prescribes qualifications for teachers in affiliated colleges and vacant posts are filled after advertisement.

In the Statutes of the University there is provision for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges.

This University appointed in January 1962 a General Inspection Commission consisting of experts in several subjects for the inspection of the 25 colleges affiliated to this University.

With regard to the question of starting a fourth University in Andhra Pradesh at Guntur, the question was considered at a Conference of the Three-Vice Chancellors in the State on

2 Post-graduate education and research.

(a) On Post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are

available and to associate that centre with the University staff or Professors and Readers etc., for particular subject.

12-2-62 and 13-2-62 and it was resolved as follows :

"Resolved that the Government be informed that the Conference of the Vice-Chancellors is of the opinion that since the existing Universities are not getting adequate grants from the Government it is not desirable to start another University.

The above resolution implies that in order to increase the output of post-graduates, it is to be first examined as to what extent the facilities in the existing Universities can be increased and with a view to make provision for admission of more students under various post-graduate courses instead of starting new colleges.

(b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields of research.

(c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all higher Education must become the concern of the University Grants Commission and the U.G.C. must play a more active and full part in the development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U.G.C. should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate developments in the field of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U.G.C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.

This University is already observing as far as the duties of the University colleges are concerned.

The University views with favour, the general principle underlying this proposal of the Government of India that the U.G.C. should finance the developmental schemes on 100% basis.

The Syndicate of this University at its meeting held on 6-8-62 has resolved that these recommendations be agreed to.

There are no such colleges affiliated by the State Governments in this area.

The Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam and Medical College, Guntur which are affiliated to this University provide facilities for study of Post-graduate courses in Medicine and Surgery and also in Diploma Courses including D.C.H. & T.D.D. Both the colleges are maintained by State Government.

(d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.

(e) As is the practice in certain states, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.

(a) Whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration may be possible.

A minimum of pass marks in the Higher Secondary examination be prescribed.

(a) Short courses in the form of Summer Institutes, to enable teachers to improve their qualifications with M.Sc.

(b) Courses for training teachers, specifically for undergraduate classes, be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities.

(c) The number of seats should be increased at B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowering standards.

3 Medical Research in India.

4 Entrance qualifications and Tests for admission to University Courses.

5 Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary Schools.

6 Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University textbooks.

The conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University education at cheaper prices and thereby making it easier for teachers and students to purchase books ; (b) further that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use, and if necessary to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of text books at different stages of education.

7 Common calendar of terms, examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the country.

While it is not possible to enforce a Common Calendar, adequate results would be achieved if 15th June is accepted as the dead line for publication of all results, except those in Medicine.

8 Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities.

The Conference recommended that :—

(a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis ;

(b) the model syllabi, which the U.G.C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.

9. Emotional Integration . . . (a) Every University should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.

As far as this University is concerned, in both the University Colleges and affiliated colleges, no residential qualification has been prescribed for admission to University Courses of study. All the eligible candidates from any State in the country as eligible for being admitted to the courses in the University.

In the University Colleges certain seats are in fact reserved for students coming from outside states as follows :

10% of seats at Post-graduate level are reserved to students from other Universities on reciprocal basis. The number of seats reserved for students of other States are as follows :—

1. For the First Year of the 5 year Integrated B. Tech. and M.Sc. Chemical Technology Degree

No action has been felt necessary.

The recommendation of 15th June as the last date for publication of results of March-April examinations has been approved.

Courses (with Chemical Engineering as special subject) :

Bihar	2 seats
Orissa	2 seats
Madras	1 seat
Other States	1 seat

2. For the First year of the 4 year integrated B.Pharm & M. Pharm degree courses (with foods, Drugs and water or Manufacture of Pharmaceuticals as special subjects); six seats are jointly allotted for Assam, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, Orissa, Mysore and Union Territories. This University has also no objection to admission of deserving students from other States on reciprocal basis subject however to the condition that they should satisfy the minimum qualifications laid down for admission to each of the courses.

(b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.

(c) There should be a central non-government organisation responsible for preparation of text books right from the primary stage to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.

The two limbs of the Resolution III are acceptable. Resolution III(ii). For preparing suitable text books, it is desirable as suggested in the Resolution that a non-Governmental Central Reorganisation should be set up to lay down policies, safeguarding against regimentation and indoctrination. Nationalisation of textbooks should not become an opportunity for propagating particular views or ideologies. The

books must be informative and cultural and should cover all stages of education from the primary stage to University. For this purpose the services of experienced educationists and scholars with a flair for lucid exposition should be secured.

Resolution III (iii) The Books on Indian History should aim at promoting a sense of nationhood and integrated citizenship avoiding emphasis on regionalism and parochialism. Unless such outlook is present fissiparous tendencies cannot be controlled and misunderstandings and bitterness between the different peoples of the country cannot be reduced. This will not mean, as the Resolution points out, a sacrifice of historical truth or distortion of facts.

The Syndicate has agreed to the suggestion of the Committee on emotional intergration to change the term 'Union' and give these bodies suitable names such as "Debating Societies and Cultural Societies." The change will be made after the necessary amendments to the Andhra University Act are made by the State Government.

(d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well-co-ordinated manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.

(e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components.

(f) In regard to students' unions the term 'Union' should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as 'debating societies', 'cultural societies' and so on.

(g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also.

(h) Facilities should be provided for learning of South Indian languages.

(i) Adequate provision should be made for study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of general education.

(j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers.

UNIVERSITY OF ANNAMALAI

Sl. No.	Topic of discussion in relation to the recommendation	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken (as reported by the University)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Expansion of under-graduate education in the Universities.	<p>(a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.</p> <p>(b) The number of Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.</p> <p>(c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the school level. The shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers were felt.</p> <p>(d) It was suggested that the period of school education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of 3 years.</p>	<p>The University does not conduct evening classes. Unless accommodation and staff be increased beyond the University's present resources, evening classes cannot be conducted in this University. Since the University is residential, correspondence courses would be unauthorised.</p> <p>The University is conducting a Polytechnic and proposed to give a University Diploma after a year's education at the University. Candidates who pass out of this Polytechnic and other Polytechnics in the State will be eligible for admission to the Course.</p> <p>The Department of Education of the University trains teachers and has a post-graduate course in Education. There is an extension wing attached to the Dept. of Edn. with a coordinator and necessary equipment.</p> <p>The Govt. of Madras proposes to hold a Conference in August 1962 on the question raised by the recommendation and allied questions. The University will take part in the Conference, if invited. It does not seem correct for the University to express an opinion on that question at this stage.</p>	

- (e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted.
- (f) The student teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to some-where near 1 : 7 or 1 : 10 at the least. The teacher student ratio in the University is roughly 1 : 10.
- (g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students throughout their education. Scholarships awarded by the University are awarded on the basis of "merit and means".
- (h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and non-desirability of automatic recognition.
- (i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, e.g. :—
- (a) An endowment of 5 lakhs for a post-graduate college.
- (b) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.
- (c) An area of 40-50 acres for a men's college and 12-20 acres for a women's college for playgrounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.
- (j) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered.
- 2 Post-graduate education and research.
- (a) On Post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are available and to associate that centre with the University staff or Professors and Readers etc., for particular subject.
- Every department of the University has a Post-Graduate section. Each section is working well and producing very good results. Research is also being carried on a satisfactory scale in every department of the University.

(b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields of research.

(c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all higher Education must become the concern of the University Grants Commission and the U.G.C. must play a more active and full part in the development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U.G.C. should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate developments in the field of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U.G.C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.

(d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.

(e) As is the practice in certain States, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.

3 Medical Research in India.

(a) Whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration may be possible.

On the question of medium of instruction, this University is in complete agreement with the recommendations made by the Vice Chancellors.

- 4 Entrance qualifications and Tests for admission to University Courses. A minimum of pass marks in the Higher Secondary examination be prescribed.
- 5 Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary Schools.
- Short courses in the form of Summer Institutes, to enable teachers to improve their qualifications with M.Sc.
 - Courses for training teachers, specifically for under-graduate classes, be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities.
 - The number of seats should be increased at B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowering standards.
- The Secondary Education Board of the Madras State certifies whether candidates who appeared for the S.S.L.C. examination are eligible for admission to the Pre-University class of the University. The University does not conduct any further entrance examination, but selects the best out of the candidates declared eligible for admission to the Pre-University class. Admission to the Three Year Degree Courses is ordinarily made on the basis of the performance of the candidates at the Pre-University examination of this University or an equivalent examination of any other University. No separate entrance test is conducted. Nor is it considered necessary that such test be conducted. In regard to professional courses *viz.*, Agriculture Engineering and Chemical Engineering, minimum grades are prescribed for eligibility to apply and the applicants are interviewed to judge their suitability with reference to their physical fitness, extra-curricular activities, personality and bearing and character.
- The extension wing of the Dept. of Education conducts refresher courses and seminars for the benefit of Secondary School Teachers.
- The number of seats at the M.Sc. level is being increased.

1	2	3	4	5
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6 Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University textbooks.

The conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University education at cheaper prices and there by making it easier for teachers and students to purchase books; (b) further that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use, and if necessary, to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of text books at different stages of education.

The University is in agreement.

7 Common calendar of terms, examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the country.

While it is not possible to enforce a Common Calendar, adequate results would be achieved if 15th June is accepted as the deadline for publication of all results, except those in Medicine.

Results were published this year before the 15th June.

8 Uniformity of Academic standards The Conference recommended that :—

(a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis ;

The grading adopted in the University is as follows : Pre-University Exam.

H
D+
D
A+
A
B+
B
C+
C & F.

(b) the model syllabi, which the U.G.C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.

The grade H is not indicated in the results of other examinations conducted by the University.

9 Emotional Integration.

- | | |
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| <p>(a) Every University should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.</p> <p>(b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.</p> <p>(c) There should be a central non-government organisation responsible for preparation of text books right from the primary stage to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.</p> <p>(d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well co-ordinated manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.</p> <p>(e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components.</p> <p>(f) In regard to students' unions the term 'Union' should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as 'debating societies', 'cultural societies' and so on.</p> <p>(g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also.</p> <p>(h) Facilities should be provided for learning of South Indian languages.</p> <p>(i) Adequate provision should be made for study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of general education.</p> <p>(j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers.</p> | <p>This is being done.</p> <p>This is being done.</p> <p>The University has not yet considered this question.</p> <p>When such books are prepared they will be used for reference in this University.</p> <p>No action is needed in this University.</p> <p>What in some Universities is called the University Union is called in this University the General Council of Associations and Societies.</p> <p>This University is in complete agreement.</p> <p>The University has been happily free from religious conflicts of any kind and it would be best not to talk or write about it in relation to this University's administration or activities.</p> |
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ANNEXURE 5

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

Sl. No.	Topic of discussion in relation to the recommendation	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken (as reported Remarks by the University)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Expansion of under-graduate education in the Universities.	(a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.	The University considered this proposal of starting evening colleges and correspondence courses for the degree examinations. This has not been accepted so far, in view of the fact that the University has not been able to make adequate provision for the expanding needs of Higher education to the Constituent Colleges which are working during the day. As soon as the demands for colleges imparting instruction to the regular students is adequately financed, the question of taking up either Diploma or Correspondence courses in the evening will be considered. It may be mentioned here that the University has already instituted some diploma courses in languages—German, French, Chinese and Indian languages besides Diploma courses in Statistics, Spectroscopy etc.	
		(b) The number of Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.		
		(c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the school level. The shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers were felt.		

- (d) It was suggested that the period of school education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of 3 years.
- (e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted.

- (f) The student-teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to somewhere near 1:7 or 1:10 at the least.
- Improvement in teacher-student ratio is possible by reducing the number of admission to qualified candidates only and by increasing the number of qualified teachers for imparting instructions. The University has therefore adopted both these methods for improvement of the ratio. Seats have been considerably reduced in the Faculties of Arts and Science and admission are made strictly on the basis of marks obtained by the candidates. At the post graduate level third divisions are not being admitted to any of the departments in the Faculties of Arts and Science. Tutorials have been introduced where individual attention is paid to a limited number of about 15 to 20 students at a time. Additional posts for tutorial work and for improvement of the languages have been demanded. As soon as provision is made by the University Grants Commission the ratio of teachers : students will be considerably improved.

- (g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students throughout their education.
- This is a matter which concerns the U.G.C. and the Govt. of India and various States. Provision of such merit-*cum*-means scholarship will be helpful to deserving students who are unable to continue their studies on account of their poverty.

(h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and non-desirability of automatic recognition.

(i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, e.g.:—

- (a) An endowment of 5 lakhs for a post-graduate college.
- (b) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.
- (c) An area of 40-50 acres for a men's college and 12-20 acres for a women's college for playgrounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.

(j) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered.

2 Post-graduate education and research.

(a) On Post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are available and to associate that centre with the

In accordance with the provision in the Statute of the B. H. University only local colleges situated within 15 miles of the University are admitted to the privileges of the University. The University has also insisted that a sum of Rs. 1,00,000/- should be provided by each new college seeking affiliation with this University. This amount may be invested in suitable Govt. securities as endowment funds. Since only a few affiliated colleges exist in Banaras with the extensive campus and building of their own the University has not laid down any specific land area for play-grounds, hostels, quarters/etc. as a condition of affiliation.

The Admissions to the privileges of the University are made on the basis of the recommendation of a Board of Inspectors who examine the status of the college with respect to all the items laid down in the ordinances and the Statutes of the University. The colleges and institutions are also inspected wherever found necessary to ensure that the conditions of affiliation have been fulfilled.

Since the University has no Post-graduate affiliated college the recommendation regarding imparting of instruction on Inter-collegiate-cum-University cooperative basis cannot be implemented.

University staff or Professors and Readers etc., for particular subject.

(b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields of research.

(c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all Higher Education must become the concern of the University Grants Commission and the U.G.C. must play a more active and full part in the development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U.G.C. should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate developments in the field of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U.G.C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.

(d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.

(e) As is the practice in certain States, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.

3 Medical Research in India.

(a) Whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration may be possible.

The University appoints qualified professors with experience in conducting research as Heads of the Departments. It is therefore necessary that every department in the University should be supplied with all the necessary equipment for higher researches in the subject.

This will be a very desirable practice.

English is being continued as a medium in Faculties other than Faculty of Oriental Learning, Theology and Music. In Faculty of Arts some alternative arrangements for holding classes in Hindi are being made depending upon the needs.

No such case has occurred in this University.

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|---|---|--|---|--|
| 4 | Entrance qualifications and Tests for admission to University Courses. | A minimum of pass marks in the Higher Secondary examination be prescribed. | The admission to various courses of studies excepting the M.B.B.S. course, are made strictly on the basis of merit <i>viz.</i> the percentage of marks secured by the candidate at the qualifying examination. The Standing Committee of the Academic Council fixes the minimum percentage of marks for admission to various colleges. No candidate who keeps on percentage below that fixed by the Standing Committee of the Academic Council is eligible for Admission. Admission to M.B.B.S. is made on the basis of Pre-medical test. | |
| 5 | Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary Schools. | <p>(a) Short courses in the form of Summer Institutes, to enable teachers to improve their qualifications with M.Sc.</p> <p>(b) Courses for training teachers, specifically for under-graduate classes, be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities.</p> <p>(c) The number of seats should be increased at B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowering standards.</p> | In the Teachers Training College of this University admissions of graduates are made to the B. Ed. course. Teachers of various schools who fulfil this condition and who obtain a certain minimum of marks as also qualify in a written and oral test are admitted in the month of July. | |
| 6 | Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University text books. | The conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University education at cheaper prices and thereby making it easier for teachers and students to purchase books; (b) further that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use, and if necessary, to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of text books at different stages of education. | The extent to which the Ministry of Education helps in improving the quality of text books at different stages of education will be watched carefully by the University. | |

7. Common calendar of terms, examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the country.
- While it is not possible to enforce a Common Calendar, adequate results would be achieved if 15th June is accepted as the deadline for publication of all results, except those in Medicine.
- All undergraduate results are usually declared by 15th June every year. In respect of Post-graduate exam. where the candidates submit thesis by 15th of May, the results are usually declared by the end of June. It is not possible to publish these results of post-graduate exams. by thesis before this date.

8. Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities.
- The Conference recommended that :—
- (a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis ;
 - (b) the model syllabi, which the U.G.C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.
- The University adopts the system of classification and declaration of results on a basis similar to that in vogue in many other universities. The ordinances governing these declarations are carefully considered by the Academic Council of the University and are accepted after mature considerations.

9. Emotional Integration.
- Admissions to the technical courses *viz.*, Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Mining, Metallurgical, Chemical Engineering and Silicate Technology and Pharmaceutics are normally done against the State quota fixed by the University. In other faculties of the University State quota is not generally prescribed but admissions are made strictly on the basis of marks obtained by the candidate at the qualifying examination. Students who fulfil this condition of merit are admitted irrespective of the State to which they belong. It may also be indicated that students coming from different parts of the country are given accommodation in the hostel and are made to live a corporate life inside the University campus.

- (b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.
- Appointments are made on the basis of the recommendation made by the Selection Committee which consists of the Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Dean of the Faculty concerned and experts. In case of lecturers and

readers the Head of the Dept. and two external experts are also members. In case of Professors three experts are from outside the University. Merit of the candidate, teaching experience, research qualification and other distinctions are invariably taken into consideration while making these appointments.

There is no such organisation in this University so far. If given adequate financial help for publication of text books steps may be taken to organise such publication in this University.

(c) There should be a central non-government organisation responsible for preparation of text books right from the primary stage to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.

(d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well-co-ordinated manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.

(e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components.

(f) In regard to students' unions the term 'Union' should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as 'debating societies', 'cultural societies', and so on.

(g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also.

(h) Facilities should be provided for learning of South Indian languages.

This is a matter which may be taken up by the Committee now appointed by the Govt. of India to evolve a standard constitution for all the Central Universities.

The term 'Union' from Cultural, Students and other societies have been dropped. Cultural activities have been brought under aegis of the B.H.U. students Association. The Parliament and the students Union which existed for a long time have now been abolished.

This is a desirable step and may be taken by the Ministry of Education.

The University has so far provided for imparting of instruction in Tamil, Telugu amongst the South Indian language.

- (i) Adequate provision should be made for study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of general education.
- (j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers.

ANNEXURE 6

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

Sl. No.	Topic of discussion in relation to the recommendation	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken (as reported by the University)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5

1. Expansion of undergraduate education in the Universities. (a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.

Since this University is City University with its jurisdiction limited to the area of Greater Bombay, the question of its starting corresponding courses as envisaged in the Government Scheme does not arise. The University is not in favour of starting an external degree. However a part-time course in Arts has been introduced in the University and a number of colleges are making arrangements for giving instruction in this course. Under this scheme a constituent college which desires to introduce this course will be permitted to enrol, besides their regular students, an additional number of students in Arts to the part-time course. The classes can be held either in the morning or in the evening as it suits the colleges and students. They will be taught the course of studies leading to the First Year Arts, Intermediate Arts and the B.A. examinations but that the period over which instruction will extend will be $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the period needed for full-time students, and they will be charged a consolidated fee of Rs. 75/- per term. For all purposes they will be considered as students of the colleges and as such they will be given all the facilities given to full-time students.

- (b) The number of Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.
- (c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the school level. The shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers were felt.

(d) It was suggested that the period of school education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of 3 years.

(e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted.

(f) The student teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to some—where near 1:7 or 1:10 at the least.

(g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students throughout their education.

(h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and non-desirability of automatic recognition.

(i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, e.g. :—

- (a) An endowment of 5 lakhs for a post-graduate college.
- (b) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.

The University has not accepted the pattern of three year degree course.

While the University is anxious to improve the student-teacher ratio it would be difficult to do so unless colleges are given financial assistance to enable them to reduce the number of students in a class. The present limit fixed by the University is 150, and the ratio at present is about 1:27.

Affiliation to a college is given under Section 50 of the Act, a copy of which is enclosed for ready reference. After the application is received with all the details mentioned in Section 50 (1) a committee is appointed to make a local inquiry and report on the application. A copy of the instructions in this respect issued to members of the local

- (c) An area of 40-50 acres for a men's college and 12-20 acres for a women's college for play grounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.

inquiry committee is enclosed. The application together with the report of the local inquiry committee is considered by the Academic Council, and the Syndicate after taking into consideration the report of the local inquiry committee and the resolution of the Academic Council thereon make their recommendation to the Senate. The Senate after considering all the above recommendations record their opinion. The proceedings are then forwarded to Government for passing orders on the application for affiliation. The University has fixed 2,500 as the limit on the number of admissions to a college, exclusive of post-graduate students, in composite colleges in Arts and Science, and 1,250 for colleges in the Faculties of Law and Commerce. Those colleges which had more students than the limit fixed were asked to reduce the number and bring it down to the limit fixed by introducing a phased reduction in the number of admission so as to bring the number of students to the level fixed by 1964.

- (j) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered.

2. Post-graduate education and research.

- (a) On Post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are available and to associate that centre with the University staff or Professors and Readers etc., for particular subject.

The position obtaining in this University corresponds to the recommendation.

(b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields of research.

(c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all Higher Education must become the concern of the University Grants Commission and the U. G. C. must play a more active and full-part in the development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U. G. C. should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate developments in the field of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U. G. C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.

(d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.

(e) As is the practice in certain States, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.

3. Medical Research in India

(a) Whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration may be possible.

The University approved of this recommendation.

4. Entrance qualifications and Tests for admission to University Courses.

A minimum of pass marks in the Higher Secondary examination be prescribed.

The minimum percentage of marks has already been prescribed for students entering upon the First Year after having passed the

In the University Depts. doing research is one of the duties of the teachers and their workload is fixed having regard to this.

This issue will be considered by the University authorities and the opinion of the University will be forwarded in due course.*

English continues to be the medium of instruction in this University. The question of future medium of instruction is engaging the attention of the authorities but so far no decision has been taken.

1	2	3	4	5
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S.S. C. examination. In recognizing examinations of other Universities as equivalent to the matriculation examination condition as to minimum percentage of marks has been laid down wherever necessary.

It would not be possible for the University to organise such courses.

There is no proposal under consideration of the University.

5. Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary Schools.

(a) Short courses in the form of Summer Institutes, to enable teachers to improve their qualifications with M.Sc.

(b) Courses for training teachers, specifically for undergraduate classes, be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities.

(c) The number of seats should be increased at B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowering standards.

6. Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University textbooks.

The conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University education at cheaper prices and thereby making it easier for teachers and students to purchase books; (b) further that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use, and if necessary, to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of text books at different stages of education.

7. Common calendar of terms, examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the country.

While it is not possible to enforce a Common Calendar, adequate results would be achieved if 15th June is accepted as the deadline for publication of all results, except those in Medicine.

Most of the results of this University are declared by the above-mentioned date.

8 Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities. The Conference recommended that:—

- (a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis;
- (b) the model syllabi, which the U.G.C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.

The matter may be discussed by the Inter-University Board of India.

No action is called for on the part of the University at present.

9 Emotional Integration . . .

- (a) Every University should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.

There is a cosmopolitan atmosphere in this University. Though seats are not reserved as such for students coming from other parts of the country there are no restrictions of any kind against their admission on the ground that they belong to other parts of the country except in the case of professional colleges. In the Dept. of Chemical Technology of the University seats are reserved for students from various parts of the country as required by conditions of grants to the Department made by the Central Government.

- (b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.

- (c) There should be a central non-government organisation responsible for preparation of text-books right from the primary stage to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.

The recommendation will be placed before the Syndicate and their decision in the matter will be communicated in due course.

- (d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well-co-ordinated manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.

- (e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components.

(f) In regard to students' unions the term 'Union' should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as 'debating societies', 'cultural societies' and so on.

(g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also.

The University agrees with the suggestions. In fact steps are being taken to form such cultural societies under the aegis of Students' Welfare Board of the University.

The suggestion will be placed before the Syndicate and their decision in the matter will be communicated* in due course. However, the attention of the Government is invited to the following extract from the convocation address of the Vice-Chancellor delivered in August, 1962.

"The unique position of Bombay, which is a microcosm of the nation and a cross-section of the country requires special consideration. The facilities for higher education provided in the city have benefited and will continue to benefit people coming from all parts of India. The University is happy to serve the country in its forward progress and looks to having ever increasing opportunities of service in the cause of national reconstruction."

(h) Facilities should be provided for learning of South Indian languages.

(i) Adequate provision should be made for study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of general education.

(j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers.

A scheme for introduction of diploma courses in Tamil and Malayalam was prepared by the University but it had to be given up as the necessary details had not been completed in time to enable the University to claim grants from the University Grants Commission.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

EXTRACT FROM THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY ACT, 1953.

CHAPTER VIII—AFFILIATION AND RECOGNITION (Section 50-52)

Affiliation. 50(1) A college applying for affiliation to the University shall send an application in writing to the Registrar and shall satisfy the Syndicate and the Academic Council—

- (a) that the college is to be under the management of a regularly constituted governing body;
- (b) that the strength and qualifications of the teaching staff and the conditions governing their tenure of office are such as to make due provision for the courses of instruction, teaching or training to be undertaken by the college;
- (c) that the buildings in which the college is to be located are suitable, and that provision will be made, in conformity with the Ordinances, for the residence, in the college hostel or in lodgings approved by the college, of students not residing with their parents or guardians, and for the supervision and welfare of students;
- (d) that due provision has been made or will be made for a library;
- (e) whether affiliation is sought in any branch of experimental science, that arrangements have been or will be made in conformity with the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations for imparting instruction in that branch of science in a properly equipped laboratory or museum;
- (f) that due provision will, as far as circumstances may permit, be made for the residence of the Principal and some members of the teaching staff in or near the college or the place provided for the residence of students;
- (g) that the financial resources of the college are such as to make due provision for its continued maintenance and efficient working; and
- (h) that the college rules fixing the fees (if any) to be paid by the students have not been so framed as to involve such competition with any existing college in the same neighbourhood as would be injurious to the interests of education.

The application shall further contain an assurance that after the college is affiliated, any transference of management and all changes in the teaching staff and all other changes which may result in any of the aforesaid requirements not being fulfilled or continued to be fulfilled shall be forthwith reported to the Syndicate.

50(2) On receipt of a letter of application under sub-section (1) the Syndicate shall—

- (a) direct a local inquiry to be made by a competent person or persons authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf in respect of the matters referred to in sub-section (1) and such other matters as may be deemed necessary and relevant;

- (b) make such further inquiry as may appear to it to be necessary; and
- (c) after consulting the Academic Council report to the Senate its opinion on the question whether the application should be granted or refused, either in whole or in part, embodying in such report the results of any inquiry under clauses (a) and (b).

50 (3) On receipt of the report under clause (c) of sub-section (2) the Senate shall, after such further inquiry as may appear to it to be necessary, record its opinion.

(4) The Registrar shall submit the application and all proceedings, if any, of the Academic Council, the Syndicate and the Senate relating thereto to the State Government which, after such inquiry as may appear to it to be necessary, shall grant or refuse the application or any part thereof.

(5) Where the application or any part thereof is granted, the order of the State Government shall specify the courses of instruction in respect of which the college is affiliated, and, where the application or any part thereof is refused, the grounds of such refusal shall be stated.

(6) As soon as possible after the State Government makes its order, the Registrar shall submit to the Senate a full report regarding the application, the action taken thereon under sub-section (2) to (5) and of all proceedings connected therewith.

(7) An application under sub-section (1) may be withdrawn at any time before an order is made under sub-section (4).

Extension of application

51. Where a college desires to add to the courses of instruction in respect of which it is affiliated the procedure prescribed by section 50 shall, so far as may be, be followed.

UNIVERSITY OF BURDWAN

Sl. No.	Topic of discussion in relation to the recommendation	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken (as reported by the University)	Remarks
1	Expansion of undergraduate education in the Universities.	<p>(a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.</p> <p>(b) The number of Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.</p> <p>(c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the school level. The shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers was felt.</p> <p>(d) It was suggested that the period of school education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of 3 years.</p> <p>(e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted.</p> <p>(f) The student teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to somewhere near 1:7 or 1:10 at the least.</p>	<p>The University endorses the recommendation.</p> <p>The present Degree Course has been introduced in the University w.e.f. the year 1960. Students passing Higher Secondary Examination from 11-year schools are eligible for admission to Degree Courses. The University has accepted the existing pattern.</p> <p>Subject to availability of funds the University agrees to implement the recommendation.</p>	5

(g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students throughout their education.

(h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and non-desirability of automatic recognition.

(i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, e.g. :—

(a) An endowment of 5 lakhs for a post-graduate college.

(b) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.

(c) An area of 40-50 acres for a men's college and 12-20 acres for a women's college for play grounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.

(j) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered.

Post-graduate education and research.

(a) On Post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are available and to associate that centre with the University staff or Professors and Readers etc., for particular subject.

(b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields of research.

The University agrees.

Steps are being taken to improve the existing colleges. Opening of new colleges however particularly in educationally backward areas cannot be ruled out.

It is under consideration of the University. It may however be pointed out that the essential conditions for starting colleges will have to vary according to local conditions.

The University agrees.

Equal emphasis should be attached to Teaching and Research.

(c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all higher Education must become the concern of the University Grants Commission and the U.G.C. must play a more active and full part in the development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U.G.C. should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate developments in the fields of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U.G.C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.

(d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the Committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.

English has been retained as the medium of instruction at the University level though use of regional languages is encouraged.

(e) As is the practice in certain States, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.

3. Medical Research in India.

(a) Whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration may be possible.

Noted.—The suggestion should apply not only to Medical Research but to Research in other subjects as well.

So far as this University is concerned admission to Degree Courses in Arts and Science particularly in Honours Courses is allowed on the basis of marks secured by student in the previous qualifying examinations. Though no definite percentage of marks is insisted upon, students securing higher marks are given priority in the matter of admission.

In the circumstances prevailing the University proposes to allow affiliated colleges to continue the procedure as above.

4. Entrance qualifications and Tests for admission to university Courses. A minimum of pass marks in the Higher Secondary examination be prescribed.
5. Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary Schools.
- (a) Short courses in the form of Summer Institutes, to enable teachers to improve their qualifications with M.Sc.
- (b) Courses for training teachers, specifically for under-graduate classes, be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities.
- (c) The number of seats should be increased at B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowering standards.
6. Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University text-books
- The conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University education at cheaper prices and thereby making it easier for teachers and students to purchase books ; (b) further that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use, and if necessary, to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of text-books at different stages of education.
7. Common calendar of terms, examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the country.
- While it is not possible to enforce a common Calendar, adequate results would be achieved if 15th June is accepted as the deadline for publication of all results, except those in Medicine.
- Accepted in principle. Every attempt will be made to implement the same as far as practicable.
8. The University agrees in principle. These may be implemented in due course subject to availability of resources for the purpose.
9. Noted.—It is understood that similar organisation is also under contemplation at State level.

8. Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities.

(a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis ;

(b) the model syllabi, which the U. G. C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.

9. Emotional Integration . . . (a) Every University should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.

(b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.

(c) There should be a central non-government organisation responsible for preparation of text-books right from the primary stage to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.

(d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well co-ordinated manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.

(e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components.

(f) In regard to students' unions the term 'Union' should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as 'debating societies', cultural societies' and so on.

(g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also.

The University is in general agreement.

At present there is no reservation of seats here for students from other States. Admission to colleges is however open to all students including those willing to migrate to this University from other States.

No discriminatory policy is followed by this University in the matter of appointment of teachers.

Noted.—It is understood that similar organisation is also under contemplation at State level.

Noted.—It is understood that similar organisation is also under contemplation at State level.

Noted.

This is under consideration of the University.

In establishing Central Universities, Western Region should also be considered along with the South.

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(h) Facilities should be provided for learning of South Indian languages.

(i) Adequate provision should be made for study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) ~~as~~ an integral part of general education.

(j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers.

The University agrees in principle. Similar provision should be made in the South for North Indian culture.

No comments.

UNIVERSITY OF GUJARAT

Sl. No.	Topic of discussion in relation to the recommendation	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken (as reported by the University)	Remarks
1	Expansion of under-graduate education in the Universities.	3	4	5
	(a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.		Generally acceptable in principle.	
	(b) The number of Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.		Generally acceptable in principle.	
	(c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the school level. The shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers were felt.		Generally acceptable in principle.	
	(d) It was suggested that the period of school education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of 3 years.		Generally acceptable in principle.	
	(e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted.		Generally acceptable in principle.	
	(f) The student teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to somewhere near 1 : 7 or 1 : 10 at the least.		Generally acceptable in principle.	
	(g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students throughout their education.		Generally acceptable in principle.	

- (h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and non-desirability of automatic recognition. Generally acceptable in principle.
- (i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, *e.g.* :— Generally acceptable in principle.
- (a) An endowment of 5 lakhs for a post-graduate college.
- (b) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.
- (c) An area of 40-50 acres for a men's college and 12-20 acres for a women's college for play grounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.
- (j) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered. Generally acceptable in principle.
- 2 Post-graduate education and research.
- (a) On Post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are available and to associate that centre with the University staff or Professors and Readers etc., for particular subject. Generally accepted in principle.
- (b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields of research. Generally accepted in principle.

Generally accepted in principle.

(c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all higher Education must become the concern of the University Grants Commission and the U. G. C. must play a more active and full part in the development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U. G. C. should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate developments in the field of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U. G. C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.

(d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.

So far as the question of medium of instruction is concerned, it is felt that all efforts must be mobilised to replace English by regional languages. For this purpose a target date should be prescribed and strictly adhered to.

(e) As is the practice in certain States, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.

3 Medical Research in India

(a) Whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration may be possible.

4 Entrance qualifications and Tests for admission to University Courses.

A minimum of pass marks in the Higher Secondary examination be prescribed.

This University has already adopted the Three-Year Integrated Degree Courses and has, as a first step in its implementation, introduced Pre-University courses in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce. The State Government has, so far taken no decision regarding the introduction of Higher Secondary Education courses. The question, therefore, of holding a separate examination does not arise at

present in as much as the present University examination is held by the University and admission to Three-Year Integrated Degree courses is governed by the students' results in the Pre-University examinations. In the mean while, entrance to the Pre-University courses is governed by Statute 173 of the University reproduced below :

"S. 173 : For admission to the First Year (Pre-University) class in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce and the First Year Diploma Class in Pharmacy, a candidate must have passed the S.S.C. examination conducted by the S. S. C. Examination Board of the Gujarat State or an equivalent examination in at least seven subjects provided he has passed in English (at higher or lower level)".

The recommendation that a given percentage of marks for eligibility be accepted for purposes of admission, is being placed before the Academic Council, the Syndicate and the Senate of this University, and will, accordingly, be placed before them in due course.

5 Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary Schools.

(a) Short courses in the form of Summer Institutes, to enable teachers to improve their qualifications with M.Sc.

While short courses in the form of Summer institutes will be good enough as refresher courses, it is felt that such courses cannot be considered as substitutes for M.Sc. courses.

(b) Courses for training teachers, specifically for undergraduate classes, be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities.

The question of training of teachers specifically for undergraduate classes is acceptable in principle. It will, however, require adequate funds and personnel both of which are not available.

lable in as ample a measure as one would desire. Here also much will depend on the nature and extent of help that the Governments—both State and Union—will make available to the training colleges.

A proposal to develop the present University Department of Psychology into a School of Psychology and Education has been included in the developmental schemes of this University during the Third Five-Year Plan period. When this Department of Education comes to be instituted and consolidated, the question of training of teachers as contemplated can be taken up, though in a very limited way.

University would also like to know what inducement the Government proposes to offer to the teachers who would undergo the training courses contemplated in the recommendation.

The University agrees with the recommendation that the number of seats should be increased at B.Sc. Honours and M.Sc. levels without lowering the standards. The question of increasing the seats as contemplated in the recommendation can be considered after knowing the nature and extent of help which the Governments—both State and Union—will make available to the Colleges.

No action seems necessary for the University at this stage. It may, however, be added for information that this University has taken up a scheme of producing suitable reading material in Gujarati in all Faculties other than the Faculties of Medicine and Engineering in which the State Govt. has undertaken to prepare suitable books and reading material in Gujarati. It is suggested that the cent per cent help promised by the Government of India may be made available to the University at the earliest.

(c) The number of seats should be increased at B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowering standards.

The conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University education at cheaper prices and thereby making it easier for teachers and students to purchase books; (b) further that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use, and if necessary, to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of text books at different stages of education.

6 Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University textbooks.

1	2	3	4	5
7	Common calendar of terms, examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the country.	While it is not possible to enforce a Common Calendar, adequate results would be achieved if 15th June is accepted as the deadline for publication of all results, except those in Medicine.		The recommendation is acceptable to the University and in fact already being followed and results of all University exams. are declared by 20th June every year. There must be no difficulty in declaring them by 15th June as recommended.
8	Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities.	The Conference recommended that :—		
		(a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis.		As the decision of the Committee is awaited, this University has no comments to offer at present.
		(b) the model syllabi, which the U.G.C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.		
9	Emotional Integration	(a) Every University should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.		
		(b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.		Generally accepted in principle.
		(c) There should be a central non-government organisation responsible for preparation of textbooks right from the primary state to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.		Generally accepted in principle.
		(d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well-co-ordinated manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.		Generally accepted in principle.

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|--|----------------------------------|
| (e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components. | Generally accepted in principle. |
| (f) In regard to students' unions the term 'Union' should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as 'debating societies', 'cultural societies' and so on. | Generally accepted in principle. |
| (g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also. | Generally accepted in principle. |
| (h) Facilities should be provided for learning of South Indian languages. | Generally accepted in principle. |
| (i) Adequate provision should be made for study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of general education. | Generally accepted in principle. |
| (j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers. | Generally accepted in principle. |

ANNEXURE 9

UNIVERSITY OF INDIRA KALA SANGEET VISHWAVEDYALAYA, KHAIRAGARH

Sl. No.	Topic of discussion in relation to the recommendation	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken (as reported by the University)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Expansion of under-graduate education in the Universities.	<p>(a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.</p> <p>(b) The number of Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.</p> <p>(c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the school level. The shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers were felt.</p> <p>(d) It was suggested that the period of school education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of 3 years.</p> <p>(e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted.</p> <p>(f) The student teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to somewhere near 1:7 or 1:10 at the least.</p> <p>(g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students throughout their education.</p>		Not applicable to this University of Music & Fine Arts.

Not applicable to this University of Music & Fine Arts.

(h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and non-desirability of automatic recognition.

(i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, *e.g.* :—

(a) An endowment of 5 lakhs for a post-graduate college.

(b) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.

(c) An area of 40-50 acres for a men's colleges and 12-20 acres for a women's college for play grounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.

(j) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered.

2 Post-graduate education and research.

(a) On Post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are available and to associate that centre with the University staff or Professors and Readers etc., for particular subject.

(b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields or research.

(c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all higher Education must become the concern of the University Grants Commission and the U.G.C.

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must play a more active and full part in the development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U.G.C. should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate developments in the field of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U.G.C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.

(d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.

(e) As is the practice in certain States, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.

(a) Whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration may be possible.

A minimum of pass marks in the Higher Secondary examination be prescribed.

(a) Short courses in the form of Summer Institutes, to enable teachers to improve their qualifications with M.Sc.

3 Medical Research in India

4 Entrance qualifications and Tests for admission to University Courses.

5 Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary Schools.

Not applicable to this University of Music and Fine Arts.

(b) Courses or training teachers, specifically for undergraduate classes, be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities.

(c) The number of seats should be increased at B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowering standards.

The conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University education at cheaper prices and thereby making it easier for teachers and students to purchase books ; (b) further that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use, and if necessary, to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of text books at different stages of education.

While it is not possible to enforce a Common Calendar, adequate results would be achieved if 15th June is accepted as the deadline for publication of all results, except those in Medicine.

The Conference recommended that :—

(a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis ;

(b) the model syllabi, which the U.G.C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.

(a) Every University should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.

(b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.

6 Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University textbooks.

7 Common calendar of terms, examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the country.

8 Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities.

9 Emotional Integration.

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- (c) There should be a central non-government organisation responsible for preparation of text books right from the primary stage to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.
- (d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well-co-ordinated manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.
- (e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components.
- (f) In regard to students' unions the term 'Union' should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as 'debating societies', cultural 'societies' and so on.
- (g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also.
- (h) Facilities should be provided for learning of South Indian languages.
- (i) Adequate provision should be made or study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of general education.
- (j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers.

Not applicable to this University of Music and Fine Arts.

ANNEXURE 10

UNIVERSITY OF JADAVPUR

Sl. No.	Topic of discussion in relation to the recommendation	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken (as reported by the University)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Expansion of undergraduate education in the Universities.	<p>(a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.</p> <p>(b) The number of Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.</p> <p>(c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the school level. The shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers were felt.</p> <p>(d) It was suggested that the period of school education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a periods of three years.</p> <p>(e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted.</p>	<p>This being a unitary University there is no scope for starting evening colleges. With regard to evening classes the matter has been examined and found to be unworkable in the conditions prevailing at the University. With regard to correspondence course the university is not opposed to giving it a trial provided the additional funds are available, although the University is doubtful of the value of such course.</p> <p>At both under-graduate and Post-graduate levels admission is strictly limited to 20-25 in B.A. course and 30-33 in M.A. course, 20 in B.Sc. course 12 in M.Sc. course. The University does not propose to increase its strength during the Third Five Year Plan.</p>	

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(f) The student-teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to somewhere near 1:7 or 1:10 at the least.

(g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students throughout their education.

(h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and non-desirability of automatic recognition.

The University has made provision in the Third Five Year Plan for such scholarships for at least 50% of the student population.

This University has not any provision for increasing intake in the degree course in any of the Faculties of Arts, Science and Engineering. It feels that evaluation of standards of different Universities to be desirable. This University does not automatically recognise all degrees of other Universities.

(i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, e.g. :—
(a) An endowment of 5 lakhs for a post-graduate college.

(b) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.
(c) An area of 40-50 acres for a men's college and 12-20 acres for a women's college and grounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.

(j) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered.

2. Post-graduate education and research.

(a) On Post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are available and to associate that centre with

Most of this is inapplicable to the University which is a unitary one. Under-graduate instruction is imparted side by side at this University. This University cannot increase output of Post-graduates.

the University staff or Professors and Readers etc., for particular subject.

- (b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields of research.
- Teachers are engaged to do research and at the time of appointment teachers with inclination to research are preferred. Teaching and research are never rigidly separated. Provision has been made for fellowships or scholarships in the Third Plan for encouragement of research.

This University strongly supports these recommendations.

- (c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all higher Education must become the concern of the University Grants Commission and the U.G.C. must play a more active and full part in the development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U.G.C. should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate developments in the field of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U.G.C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.

- (d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.

- (e) As is the practice in certain States, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.

- 3 Medical Research in India
- (a) Whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration may be possible.
- This University has no course of study in Medicine.

- 4 Entrance qualifications and tests for admission to University Courses. A minimum of pass marks in the Higher Secondary examination be prescribed. This University has decided not to take any special test for purposes of admission to any of its courses except for admission to the part-time degree course Engineering which is an experimental scheme.
- 5 Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary Schools. (a) Short courses in the form of Summer Institutes, to enable teachers to improve their qualifications with M.Sc. Provision has been made by the University for permitting science teachers in the secondary schools to appear at the M.Sc. examinations of the University on certain conditions.
- (b) Courses for training teachers, specifically for under-graduate classes, be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities.
- (c) The number of seats should be increased at B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowering standards.
- 6 Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University text-books. The Conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University education at cheaper prices and thereby making it easier for teachers and students to purchase books; (b) further that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use, and if necessary, to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of text-books at different stages of education.
- 7 Common calendar of terms, examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the Country. While it is not possible to enforce a common Calendar, adequate results would be achieved if 15th June is accepted as the deadline for publication of all results, except those in Medicine.
- The results of all degree examinations used to be published by the 3rd week of July and of Post-graduate examinations by October. The University has advanced dates of some of the examinations with effect from the session

1961-62 and expects to achieve the deadline of 15th June during the next two or three sessions.

8 Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities.

The Conference recommended that :—

- (a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis;
- (b) the model syllabi, which the U.G.C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.

9 Emotional Integration . . .

- (a) Every University should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.

30% of the seats at this University in the Engineering degree courses is allotted to students from States other than West Bengal. In the Arts & Science Faculties admission is made on the basis of merit (as in the Engineering Faculty) and applications for admission are accepted from all parts of the country and in fact all the three Faculties at this University contain a mixing of students from different parts. Students are allotted to the different hostels of the University with a view to having an admixture of students reading in the different courses and of students coming from different parts of the country. Teaching posts are advertised all over the country, and the University has teachers teachers other than those belonging to West Bengal.

- (b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.

- (c) There should be a central non-government organization responsible for preparation of text-books right from the primary stage to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.

The University would prefer to entrust preparation of text-books to Universities and educational institutions rather than to a central organization under Govt.

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		(d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well-co-ordinated manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.	There is no provision for teaching of the regional history of Bengal except as a special period in the post-graduate course.	
		(e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components.	The University supports the recommendation.	
		(f) In regard to students' unions the term 'Union' should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as 'debating societies', 'cultural societies' and so on.	The matter is under active consideration.	
		(g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also.	No comments to make.	
		(h) Facilities should be provided for learning of South Indian languages.	Provision has been made in the Third Five Year Plan for the institution of diploma and degree courses in South Indian languages and culture.	
		(i) Adequate provision should be made for study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of general education.	There is little scope for action at the University stage. Some moral and spiritual instructions in the High School stage would be conducive to the building up of character. Effective work lies rather in the field of home and community.	
		(j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers.		

UNIVERSITY OF KALYANI

Sl. No.	Topic of discussion in relation to the recommendation	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken (as reported by the University)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Expansion of undergraduate education in the Universities.	<p>(a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.</p> <p>(b) The number of Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.</p> <p>(c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the school level. The shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers were felt.</p> <p>(d) It was suggested that the period of school education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of 3 years.</p> <p>(e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted.</p> <p>(f) The student-teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to somewhere near 1:7 or 1:10 at the least.</p> <p>(g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students throughout their education.</p>	<p>The steps suggested to meet the increased demand for admissions and to solve the problems of discipline and deterioration in the standard of education are being examined and a further communication will be made in this respect. [No communication received.]</p> <p>Fixation of student-teacher ratio and introduction of merit and means scholarship for bright students will depend on the amount of assistance that is made available by the University Grants Commission or the Centre.</p>	

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(h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and non-desirability of automatic recognition.

(i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, e.g. :—

(a) An endowment of 5 lakhs for a post-graduate college.

(b) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.

(c) An area of 40-50 acres for a men's college and 12-20 acres for a women's college for playgrounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.

(i) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered.

2 Post-graduate education and research.

(a) On Post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are available and to associate that centre with the University staff or Professors and Readers etc., for particular subject.

(b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields of research.

The University of Kalyani is residential and non-affiliating. There is provision for both undergraduate and post-graduate education. Teachers of post-graduate classes take part in undergraduate teaching, whenever required. Library facilities are common to all teachers and students. There is also provision for research. Persons with a flair for research are generally recruited to the teaching staff so that they may undertake research work along with their teaching duties.

The question of abolition of matching grants or of distribution of grants for all Faculties through the University Grants Commission will apparently have to be decided by the Central Government.

Fixation of the teacher-student ratio somewhere near 1:7 or 1:10 and introduction of merit and means scholarships for bright students will depend on the amount of assistance that is made available by the University Grants Commission.

(c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all higher Education must become the concern of the University Grants Commission and the U.G.C. must play a more active and full part in the development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U.G.C. should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate developments in the field of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U.G.C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.

(d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.

(e) As is the practice in certain States, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.

(a) Whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration may be possible.

A minimum of pass marks in the Higher Secondary examination be prescribed.

(a) Short courses in the form of Summer Institutes, to enable teachers to improve their qualifications with M.Sc.

3 Medical Research in India

4 Entrance qualifications and Tests for admission to University Courses.

5 Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary Schools.

The University has laid down certain rules regulating the admission of students to different courses. An extract from these rules is enclosed herewith. Unless it is proved from experience that these rules are difficult to work, it is not proposed to introduce any change.

It is being examined how for the recommendations can be given effect to at the formative stage of this University and a communication in this respect will follow in due course.

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6	Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University textbooks.	<p>(b) Courses for training teachers, specifically for under-graduate classes, be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities.</p> <p>(c) The number of seats should be increased at B. Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowering standards.</p> <p>The conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University education at cheaper prices and thereby making it easier for teachers and students to purchase books; (b) further that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use, and if necessary, to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of text books at different stages of education.</p>	No comments.	<p>At present there is some difficulty to make 16th June every year as the dead-line for publication of all University examination results, but attempts will be made to adhere to this dead-line as far as possible.</p>
7	Common calendar of terms, examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the country.	<p>While it is not possible to enforce a Common Calendar, adequate results would be achieved if 15th June is accepted as the dead-line for publication of all results, except those in Medicine.</p>	The Conference recommended that :—	<p>Successful candidates are at present being tentatively classified as follows : 60% and above 1st class. 48% and above 2nd class. 36% and above 3rd class.</p>
8	Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities.	<p>(a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis;</p> <p>(b) the model syllabi, which the U.G.C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.</p>		

- A separate communication will follow.
- (a) Every University should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.
 - (b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.
 - (c) There should be a central non-government organisation responsible for preparation of text books right from the primary stage to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.
 - (d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well-co-ordinated manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.
 - (e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components.
 - (f) In regard to students' unions the term 'Union' should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as 'debating societies', 'cultural societies' and so on.
 - (g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also.
 - (h) Facilities should be provided for learning of South Indian languages.
 - (i) Adequate provision should be made for study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of general education.

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- (j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers.

Extract from University Ordinances relating to Admission and Enrolment of Students.

U.Ord. 6 (Adm.)

There shall be an Admission Committee which shall invite applications for admission and select students for admission to different courses of studies in the University in accordance with any rules that may be framed by the Academic Council under Ordinance No. 5 of these Ordinances.

U.Ord. 7 (Adm.)

The Admission Committee mentioned in U.Ord. 6(Adm) shall consist of :—

- (i) The Registrar (Convenor) and
- (ii) Deans of Faculties.

Provided that in the case of admission to the Post-graduate Courses in all the Faculties, the Head of the Department concerned shall also be a member of the Admission Committee.

U.Ord. 8 (Adm.)

Save as otherwise provided, admission of students to a course of study shall be allowed ordinarily at the commencement of an academic year and on or before such date as the University or Executive Council may appoint in that behalf.

U.Ord. 9 (Adm.)

A student shall not be eligible for admission to a course of study unless he has passed the Higher Secondary Examination held by the Board of Secondary Education, West Bengal, or the Intermediate, Diploma or Degree Examination of the University as the case may be, or any other examination which may be recognised by the University in each case as equivalent thereto, and possess such further qualification (if any) as may be prescribed from time to time.

U.Ord. 10 (Adm.)

- (1) Save as otherwise provided, a student who applies for admission to a course of study in a Faculty may be admitted upon production of either (a) the certificate of the University or of a recognised academic Body, or (b) the mark-sheet together with the Admit Card, as proof of his having passed the qualifying Examination.

U.Ord. 11 (Adm.)

If a student is unable to produce either (a) the certificate or (b) the mark-sheet together with the Admit Card as provided for in Ordinance No. 10 of these Ordinances, the Admission Committee may admit him provisionally on such evidence as they consider to be sufficient proof that the student has passed the qualifying Examination and on such condition as may be imposed by them. All such cases shall be specifically reported to the next meeting of the Academic Council.

U.Ord. 12 (Adm.)

No student seeking admission to an undergraduate course or to a postgraduate course in the University shall be admitted to such a course who is not agreeable to reside in the Campus of the University or in hostels outside the campus established temporarily by the University for residence of such students and who, though physically fit, is not also agreeable to join N.C.C., save and except as may be otherwise provided for women students.

U.Ord. 13 (Adm.)

A student shall not be eligible for admission to a course in the University unless he has complied with the conditions laid down by Ordinances for such a course.

U.Ord. 14 (Adm.)

For the selection of students for admission, the admission committee may institute suitable tests or interview or any other objective methods of selection as they consider necessary and appropriate. The tests shall include the medical examination of candidates. Candidates found physically unfit according to the standard laid down by the Admission Committee shall not be selected.

U.Ord. 15 (Adm.)

The number of vacancies in each course shall be determined before the summer vacation.

ANNEXURE 12

UNIVERSITY OF KAMESWAR SINGH DARBHANGA SANSKRIT VISHAVIDYALAYA, DARBHANGA

Sl. No.	Topic of discussion in relation to the recommendation	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken (as reported by the University)	Remarks
1	Expansion of under-graduate education in the Universities.			

1 2 3 4 5

- (a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.
- (b) The number of Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.
- (c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the school level. The shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers were felt.
- (d) It was suggested that the period of school education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of 3 years.
- (e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted.
- (f) The student teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to somewhere near 1:7 or 1:10 at the least.
- (g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students throughout their education.

- (h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and non-desirability of automatic recognition.
- (i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, *e.g.* :—
 - (a) An endowment of 5 lakhs for a post-graduate college.
 - (b) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.
 - (c) An area of 40-50 acres for a men's college and 12-20 acres for a women's college for playgrounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.
 - (j) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered.
- (a) On Post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are available and to associate that centre with the University staff or Professors and Readers etc., for particular subject.
- (b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields of research.
- (c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all higher Education must become the concern of the

University Grants Commission and the U.G.C. must play a more active and full part in the development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U.G.C. should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate developments in the field of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U.G.C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.

(d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.

(e) As is the practice in certain States, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.

There is no Medical Faculty under this University. It has, however, Faculty of Ayurvedic for which a different recommendation is necessary.

Being placed before the Academic Council for their decision.

3 Medical Research in India.

4 Entrance qualifications and Tests for admission to University Courses.

A minimum of pass marks in the Higher Secondary examination be prescribed.

5 Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary Schools.

(a) Short courses in the form of Summer Institutes, to enable teachers to improve their qualifications with M.Sc.

- (b) Courses for training teachers, specifically for under-graduate classes, be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities.
- (c) The number of seats should be increased at B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowering standards.

Vishavidyalaya is in full agreement with this to encourage our authors to write books.

- 6 Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University text books.
- The conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University education at cheaper prices and thereby making it easier for teachers and students to purchase books (b) further that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use, and if necessary, to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of text books at different stages of education.

- 7 Common calendar of terms, examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the country.
- While it is not possible to enforce a Common Calendar, adequate results would be achieved if 15th June is accepted as the deadline for publication of all results, except those in Medicine.

The University will try to publish the results before 15th June.

- 8 Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities.
- The Conference recommended that :—
- (a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis ;
- (b) the model syllabi, which the U.G.C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.

9 Emotional Integration.

- (a) Every University should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.
- (b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.
- (c) There should be a central non-government organisation responsible for preparation of text books right from the primary stage to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.
- (d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well-co-ordinated manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.
- (e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components.
- (f) In regard to students' unions the term 'Union' should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as 'debating societies', 'cultural societies' and so on.
- (g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also.
- (h) Facilities should be provided for learning of South Indian languages.

The University is in full agreement with the recommendation and is taking steps to encourage it. The University has kept apart many seats for students from other parts of the country.

The University is taking steps to encourage debating and cultural societies under this University.

This University feels that the Government of India should advance grants for opening diploma classes in southern Indian languages

and even in Tibetan and Chinese for teaching students of this University.

(i) Adequate provision should be made for study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of general education.

(j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers.

The University has already got enough religious tolerance amongst the students and teachers.

ANNEXURE 13

UNIVERSITY OF KARNATAKA

Sl. Topic of discussion in relation No. to the recommendation	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken (as reported by the University)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1	Expansion of undergraduate education in the Universities.	<p>(a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.</p> <p>(b) The number of Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.</p> <p>(c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the school level. The shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers were felt.</p> <p>(d) It was suggested that the period of school education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of 3 years.</p> <p>(e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted.</p> <p>(f) The student teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to somewhere near 1 : 7 or 1 : 10 at the least.</p> <p>(g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students throughout their education.</p>	<p>Considerable reforms in education are being introduced with provision of general education, citizenship training, national integration and social service. But the success of all schemes in this regard will depend on our having teachers who are technically well equipped.</p>
			5

(h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and nondesirability of automatic recognition.

(i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, *e. g.* :—

(a) An endowment of 5 lakhs for a post-graduate college.

(b) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.

(c) An area of 40-50 acres for a men's college and 12-20 acres for a women's college for play grounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.

(j) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered.

2 Post-graduate education and research.

(a) On Post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are available and to associate that centre with the University staff or Professors and Readers etc., for particular subject.

(b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields of research.

(c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all Higher Education must become the concern of the University Grants Commission and the U.G.C. must play a more active and full part

in the development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U.G.C. should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate developments in the field of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U.G.C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.

(d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.

(e) As is the practice in certain States, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.

3 Medical Research in India (a) Whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration may be possible.

4 Entrance qualifications and Tests for admission to University Courses.

A minimum of pass marks in the Higher Secondary examination be prescribed.

The University Academic Council resolved to recommend to the Syndicate that the S.S.C. Board, Government of Mysore, be requested to adopt for the H.H.C. Examination for XI standard, the same common syllabus, common courses of study and a common standard of passing etc. as prescribed by the Karnatak and Mysore Universities for their Pre-University Examination and that students passing such H.S.C. Examination for XI standard be held eligible for admission to the 1st year Degree Courses of this University,

provided further that they obtain a minimum of 50 per cent of marks on the aggregate of all the subjects at the examination.

Academic Council of this University further resolved to recommend to the Syndicate that in case the S.S.C. Board Bangalore, fails to fall in line with the two Universities in the State in this regard, the H.S.C. Examination for XI standard, be not recognised as equivalent to the Pre-University Examination of this University for purposes of admission to the 1st year degree courses.

Academic Council further resolved to recommend to the Syndicate that for students passing the H.S.C. Examination for XI standard of the S.S.C. Board, with the syllabus and courses of study different from those prescribed for the Pre-University Examination of the two Universities in the State, the University may hold an Entrance Examination to select students for admission to its First Year Degree Courses.

Arrangements for training teachers for Secondary Schools already exist and they are found useful. In the field of higher education, however, there are none at present in India. The phenomenal increase in, and the continuing demand for education involves recruitment on a large scale of young University graduates. And in the complex conditions of modern life, these inexperienced teachers find themselves called upon to deal with groups of students with indifferent social and cultural background. The Inter-University Board should apply its mind to recommend the scope of an Orientation Course which will help the college teachers to discharge their duties adequately. The scope may include (1) the art of teaching in Universities, (2) techniques of holding and

(a) Short courses in the form of Summer Institutes, to enable teachers to improve their qualifications with M.Sc.

(b) Courses for training teachers, specifically for under-graduate classes, be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities.

5 Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary Schools.

1	2	3	4	5
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conducting a Seminar or a Group Discussion,
(3) assessment of answerbooks in various
subjects with the proper spread of marks, (4)
developing students' sense of civilised values
and (5) code of conduct for teachers.

(c) The number of seats should be increased at B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowering standards.

6 Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University textbooks.

The conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University education at cheaper prices and thereby making it easier for teachers and students to purchase books (b) further that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use, and if necessary, to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of text books at different stages of education.

7 Common calendar of terms, examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the country.

While it is not possible to enforce a Common Calendar, adequate results would be achieved if 15th June is accepted as the deadline for publication of all results, except those in Medicine.

8 Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities.

The Conference recommended that :—

(a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis ;

(b) the model syllabi, which the U. G. C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.

9 Emotional Integration . . .

(a) Every University should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.

- (b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.
 - (c) There should be a central non-government organisation responsible for preparation of textbooks right from the primary stage to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.
 - (d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well-coordinated manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.
 - (e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components.
 - (f) In regard to students' unions the term 'Union' should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as 'debating societies', 'cultural societies' and so on.
 - (g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also.
 - (h) Facilities should be provided for learning of South Indian languages.
 - (i) Adequate provision should be made for study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of general education.
 - (j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers.
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ANNEXURE 14

UNIVERSITY OF KERALA

Sl. No.	Topic of discussion in relation to the recommendation	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken (as reported by the University)	Remarks
1	Expansion of under-graduate education in the Universities.	<p>(a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.</p> <p>(b) The number of Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.</p> <p>(c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the school level. The shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers were felt.</p> <p>(d) It was suggested that the period of school education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of 3 years.</p> <p>(e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted.</p> <p>(f) The student teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to somewhere near 1 : 7 or 1 : 10 at the least.</p>	<p>A diploma course in German was instituted two years back. The University is not in favour of conducting evening classes or correspondence courses.</p> <p>This is a matter for the Central and State Governments, as the University is not conducting any such institution.</p> <p>The present pattern in Kerala is 10 years of schooling followed by Pre-University and three year degree. The University has appointed a committee to examine this question and suggest necessary reforms.</p> <p>There are only a small number of colleges in Kerala University with a student strength of over 1,000.</p> <p>Student teacher ratio at present varies from 1 : 12 to 1 : 20. Improvement depends on finance and availability of qualified teachers.</p>	5

(g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students throughout their education.

(h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and non-desirability of automatic recognition.

(i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, *e.g.* :—

(a) An endowment of 5 lakhs for a post-graduate college.

(b) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.

(c) An area of 40-50 acres for a men's college and 12-20 acres for a women's college for play grounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.

(j) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered.

2 Post-graduate education and research.

(a) On Post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are available and to associate that centre with the University staff or Professors and Readers etc. for particular subject.

(b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields of research.

The University has instituted over 400 merit scholarships and it is proposed to increase progressively this number.

No new Arts and Science college was sanctioned in 1961-62 and it is not proposed to sanction any in 1962-63 either.

The standards suggested are too high to be achieved in practice in the conditions existing in Kerala. However, every effort is being made to insist on certain minimum conditions before affiliation is granted.

The University has started two University Centres outside the headquarters at Trivandrum. These centres are at Ernakulam and Calicut where there are groups of colleges, some of which offer post-graduate courses in different subjects. It is proposed to have centralised teaching on a cooperative basis with the affiliated colleges at these centres.

The University gives every encouragement to competent research workers in its own Departments and in affiliated colleges.

In Kerala grants to colleges are channelled through the University.

(c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all higher Education must become the concern of the University Grants Commission and the U.G.C. must play a more active and full part in the development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U.G.C. should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate developments in the field of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U.G.C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.

(d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.

(e) As is the practice in certain States, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.

(a) Whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration may be possible.

A minimum of pass marks in the Higher Secondary examination be prescribed.

3 Medical Research in India.

4 Entrance qualifications and Tests for admission to University Courses.

The Senate of the University is emphatically of the view that, for a considerable time to come, English should be the medium of instruction in the University.

Colleges are affiliated only by the University.

For B. Sc. (Engineering) a minimum of 50% in Mathematics, in Physics and Chemistry together is prescribed for admission. For M.Sc. second class (50% and above) is insisted on in practice, though not laid down as a rule. Due to keen competition for post-graduate admission, in M.A. courses also only candidates

with 45% marks and above for the B.A. degree examination normally secure admission.

(a) Short courses in the form of Summer Institutes, to enable teachers to improve their qualifications with M.Sc.

5 Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary Schools.

(b) Courses for training teachers, specifically for under-graduate classes, be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities.

(c) The number of seats should be increased at B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowering standards.

A summer course in Mathematics was held in 1961-62 and is proposed to be held in 1962-63 also. Similar courses and Seminars for teachers in various subjects have been approved by the Syndicate.

University has a well equipped post-graduate Department of Education. A large portion of the B.Ed. students receive stipends from the State Govt.

This University is not in favour of increasing the numbers admitted to post-graduate courses. The maximum for M.Sc. is ten, and for M. A. (Arts subjects) fifteen and in M.A. (language) twenty four. Any further increase will be permitted only if the necessary facilities by way of suitable staff, library and laboratory facilities and the availability of students of high calibre justify it.

Production of suitable textbooks for Indian universities will have to be taken up by a Central Organisation under the U.G.C. The University at present has no plans in this matter.

6 Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University textbooks.

The conference decided: (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University education at cheaper prices and thereby making it easier for teachers and students to purchase books; (b) further that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use, and if necessary, to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of textbooks at different stages of education.

7 Common calendar of terms, examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the country.

The results of all examinations conducted in March-April are published by about June 15th each year. Pre-University results are published by the end of May or in the first week of June.

8 Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities.

The Conference recommended that:—
(a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis;

(b) the model syllabi, which the U. G. C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.

Uniformity of academic standards cannot be achieved by merely adopting identical mark levels for classification of results, as various other factors are involved.

The present classification in Kerala University is as noted below :
For Pre-University, B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., M.A., M.Sc., & M. Com.

Less than 35% Failure—

35% and above but below 50%.....3rd Class.
50% and above but below 60%.....2nd Class.
60% and above.....1st Class.

Uniformity of syllabi, in all details, for the large number of universities in India is neither necessary nor desirable. A certain degree of flexibility in syllabus is helpful in trying out new approaches to the teaching of any subject.

Applicants from other states and other countries are given every possible facility.

9 Emotional Integration

(a) Every University should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.

(b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.

(c) There should be a central non-government organisation responsible for preparation of textbooks right from the primary stage to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.

(d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well-co-ordinated

This is very desirable, but care should be taken to encourage healthy competition in the production of suitable books by competent authors.

The State Government has taken steps to write a history of Kerala.

manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.

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| (e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components. | No action needed here. |
| (f) In regard to students' unions the term 'Union' should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as 'debating societies', 'cultural societies' and so on. | This suggestion will be considered by the University and a decision taken after consulting the colleges. |
| (g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also. | The establishment of one or two central Universities in the South is most desirable. |
| (h) Facilities should be provided for learning of South Indian languages. | This is very desirable. |
| (i) Adequate provision should be made for study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of general education. | |
| (j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers. | No action. |
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ANNEXURE 15

UNIVERSITY OF KURUKSHETRA

Sl. No.	Topic of discussion in relation to the recommendation	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken (as reported Remarks by the University)
1	2	3	4
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1 Expansion of under-graduate education in the Universities.

(a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.

(b) The number of Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.

(c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the school level. The Shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers were felt.

(d) It was suggested that the period of school education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of 3 years.

(e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted.

(f) The student teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to somewhere near 1:7 or 1:10 at the least.

(g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students throughout their education.

(h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and non-desirability of automatic recognition.

(i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, e.g. :—

(a) An endowment of 5 lakhs for a post-graduate college.

(b) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.

(c) An area of 40-50 acres for a men's college and 12-20 acres for a women's college for play grounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.

(j) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered.

2 Post-graduate education and research.

(a) On Post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are available and to associate that centre with the University staff or Professors and Readers etc., for particular subject.

(b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields of research.

(c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all higher Education must become the concern of the University Grants Commission and the U.G.C. must play a more active and full part in the

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development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U.G.C. should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate developments in the field of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U.G.C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.

(d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.

(e) As is the practice in certain States, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.

3 Medical Research in India (a) Whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration may be possible.

4 Entrance qualifications and Tests for admission to University Courses. A minimum of pass marks in the Higher Secondary examination be prescribed.

5 Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary (a) Short courses in the form of Summer Institutes, to enable teachers to improve their qualifications with M.Sc.

The recommendation has been generally agreed to. The medium of instruction at the University stage in this University will remain English till suitable text-books are available in Hindi. As some good text-books in non-science subjects have come into the market, candidates have been permitted to answer their non-science papers in Hindi if they so desire.

dary Schools.

- (b) Courses for training teachers, specifically for undergraduate classes, be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities.
- (c) The number of seats should be increased at B. Sc. (Hons.) and M. Sc. level without lowering standards.

6 Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University text books.

The conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University education at cheaper prices and thereby making it easier for teachers and students to purchase books; (b) further that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use, and if necessary, to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of text books at different stages of education.

7 Common calendar of terms, examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the country.

While it is not possible to enforce a Common Calendar, adequate results would be achieved if 15th June is accepted as the deadline for publication of all results, except those in Medicine.

8 Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities.

The Conference recommended that :—

- (a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis ;
- (b) the model syllabi, which the U.G.C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.

9 Emotional Integration .

- (a) Every university should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.
- (b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.

The recommendation has been accepted by the University.

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| <p>(c) There should be a central non-government organisation responsible for preparation of text books right from the primary stage to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.</p> | <p>(d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well co-ordinated manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.</p> | <p>(e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components.</p> | <p>(f) In regard to students' unions the term 'Union' should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as 'debating societies', 'cultural societies' and so on.</p> | <p>(g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also.</p> |
| <p>(h) Facilities should be provided for learning of South Indian languages.</p> | <p>(i) Adequate provision should be made for study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of general education.</p> | <p>(j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers.</p> | <p>Accepted. There is no students' union in the University, but a number of literary and cultural societies.</p> | <p>The University proposes to take early action in this regard.</p> |

ANNEXURE 16

UNIVERSITY OF LUCKNOW

Sl. No.	Topics of discussion in relation to the recommendation	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken (as reported by the University)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Expansion of undergraduate education in the Universities.	<p>(a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.</p> <p>(b) The number of Technical School, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.</p> <p>(c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the school level. The shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers were felt.</p> <p>(d) It was suggested that the period of school education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of 3 years.</p> <p>(e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted.</p> <p>(f) The student teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to somewhere near 1 : 7 or 1 : 10 at the least.</p>	<p>Proposals for opening Evening Classes have already been submitted to the State Government for consideration.</p> <p>The University is in general agreement with recommendation for the introduction of three years degree course. As it will involve increase of staff, buildings and equipment on a large scale, the question is under active consideration of the Committee appointed by the State Government.</p> <p>The financial position of the University does not permit to come up to the student-teacher ratio of 1 : 10. The existing position ranges from 1 : 22 to 1 : 25.</p>	

(g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students throughout their education.

(h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and non-desirability of automatic recognition.

(i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, e.g.:-

(a) an endowment of 5 lakhs for a post-graduate college.

(b) a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.

(c) an area of 40-50 acres for a men's college and 12-20 acres for a women's college for play grounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.

(j) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered.

Post-graduate education and research.

(a) On Post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are available and to associate that centre with the University staff or Professors and Readers etc., for particular subject.

The University is very keen to develop research work in the medical and scientific fields. The following Departments have received greater facilities for development and have therefore, shown greater progress. 1. Chemistry (Bio-Chemistry Section). 2. Botany. 3. Zoology. 4. Pharmacology. 5. Pathology. 6. Dentistry.

The question of giving a higher load of teaching work to teachers engaged in active research will be considered by the appropriate bodies of the University.

The University fully endorses the view point of the committee that the University Grants Commission should only be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate developments in all fields of post-graduate education and in research.

The University also agrees in principle that at the present stage English should be the medium of instruction in the post graduate classes. This matter will, however, be placed before the academic bodies of the University for consideration.

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B.4.—Candidates obtaining not less than 40% marks at the Intermediate examinations are usually admitted.

B.Sc.—Only I and II Divisions are admitted, in order of merit.

B.Com.—When no I and II Divisioners are available, III Divisioners are also admitted.

(b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields of research.

(c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all higher Education must become the concern of the University Grants Commission and the U.G.C. must play a more active and full part in the development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U.G.C. should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate developments in the field of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U.G.C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.

(d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.

(e) As is the practice in certain States, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.

(a) Whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration may be possible.

A minimum of pass marks in the Higher Secondary examination be prescribed.

Medical Research in India

Entrance qualification and Tests for admission to University Courses,

1	2	3	4	5
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- 5 Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary Schools.
- (a) Short courses in the form of Summer Institutes, to enable teachers to improve their qualifications with M.Sc.
- (b) Courses for training teachers, specifically for under-graduate classes, be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities.
- (c) The number of seats should be increased at B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowering standards.
- 6 Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University textbooks.
- The conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University education at cheaper prices and thereby making it easier for teachers and students to purchase books; (b) further that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use, and if necessary, to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of text books at different stages of education.
- 7 Common calendar of terms, examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the country.
- While it is not possible to enforce a Common Calendar, adequate results would be achieved if 15th June is accepted as the deadline for publication of all results, except those in Medicine.
- 8 Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities.
- The Conference recommended that:—
(a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis;
- There are limited seats in M.Sc. classes. If adequate facilities are provided, the University would be prepared to consider the question of increasing the number of admissions.
- The results of the examinations are generally announced by the middle of June, except B.A. and LL.B. results, which are announced in the first week of July.
- Attempts will be made to expedite the publication of results.

9 Emotional Integration

- (b) the model syllabi, which the U.G.C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.
- (a) Every University should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.
- (b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.
- (c) There should be a central non-government organisation responsible for preparation of textbooks right from the primary stage to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.
- (d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well-co-ordinated manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.
- (e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components.
- (f) In regard to students' unions the term 'Union' should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as 'debating societies', 'cultural societies' and so on.
- (g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also.
- (h) Facilities should be provided for learning of South Indian languages.

Reservation of seats has already been made for students from other States *viz.*, Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Nepal and Andhra.

In making appointments, merit and distinction in special fields of Education are the main criteria for consideration.

Will be considered by the appropriate bodies of the University.

The University is fully in agreement with the Committee that the term 'Union' be dropped and 'Debating and Cultural Societies' of students be formed instead.

Adequate arrangements for the teaching of South Indian languages has already been made in the University, *viz.*, Tamil and Marathi.

1	2	3	4	5
		<p>(i) Adequate provision should be made for study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of general education.</p>		
		<p>(j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers.</p>		

ANNEXURE 17

UNIVERSITY OF THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA

Sl. No.	Topic of discussion in relation to the recommendation	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken/ proposed to be taken (as reported by the University)	Remarks
1	Expansion of under-graduate education in the Universities.	<p>(a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.</p> <p>(b) The number of Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.</p> <p>(c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the school level. The shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers were felt.</p> <p>(d) It was suggested that the period of school education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of 3 years.</p> <p>(e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted.</p> <p>(f) The student teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out some-where near 1 : 7 or 1 : 10 at the least.</p> <p>(g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students throughout their education.</p>	<p>This University is not in a position to increase to a very large extent admissions for under-graduate Courses, because it has reached optimum limit. The other limiting factors are lack of hostel facilities, laboratory facilities and class rooms.</p>	5

(h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and non-desirability of automatic recognition.

(i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, e.g.:-

(a) An endowment of 5 lakhs for a post-graduate college.

(b) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.

(c) An area of 40-50 acres for a men's college and 12-20 acres for a women's college for play grounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.

(j) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered.

2 Post-graduate education and research.

(a) On Post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are available and to associate that centre with the University staff or Professors and Readers etc., for particular subject.

(b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields of research.

(c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all higher Education must become the concern of

This University is doing its level best to encourage post-graduate research, without in any way neglecting the under-graduate stage of instruction. This University has so far retained English as the medium of instruction. It realises that, unless we have adequate text books and literature in all branches of learning, switching over to a regional language or Hindi would result in considerable lowering of the standard of University education.

the University Grants Commission and the U. G. C. must play a more active and full part in the development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U. G. C. should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate developments in the field of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U. G. C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.

(d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.

(c) As is the practice in certain States, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.

(a) Whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration may be possible.

This University has accepted the principle of minimum percentage of marks as a condition of eligibility for admission to the University.

As far as the training of Science teachers to meet the requirement of the secondary schools is concerned, no action has so far been taken by the University.

A minimum of pass marks in the Higher Secondary examination be prescribed.

(a) Short courses in the form of Summer Institutes, to enable teachers to improve their qualifications with M. Sc.

(b) Courses for training teachers, specifically for under-graduate classes, be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities.

3 Medical Research in India

4 Entrance qualifications and Tests for admission to University Courses.

5 Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary Schools.

(c) The number of seats should be increased at B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowers standards.

Desirability of increasing the number of seats for B.Sc. and M.Sc. courses is accepted and steps are being taken to give effect to it. In order to encourage students to go to pure Science instead of Medicine and Engineering, it is also proposed to institute some scholarships for students who desire to go in for a pure science degree.

6 Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University text books.

The conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of book required for University education at cheaper prices and thereby making it easier for teachers and students to purchase books; (b) further that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use, and if necessary, to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of text books at different stages of education.

7 Common calendar of terms, examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the country.

While it is not possible to enforce a Common Calendar, adequate results would be achieved if 15th June is accepted as the deadline for publication of all results, except those in Medicine.

The University accepts 15th of June as the deadline for publication of results of all University examinations held in previous March-April.

8 Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities.

The Conference recommended that:—

(a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis;

(b) the model syllabi, which the U.G.C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.

9 Emotional Integration .

(a) Every University should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.

In this University, there are students from all parts of India staying in the University Halls of residence, In the Halls of residence also,

- (b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.
- (c) There should be a central non-government organisation responsible for preparation of text books right from the primary stage to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.
- (d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well-co-ordinated manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.
- (e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components.
- (f) In regard to students' union the term 'Union' should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as 'debating societies', 'cultural societies' and so on.
- (g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also.
- (h) Facilities should be provided for learning of South Indian languages.
- (i) Adequate provision should be made for study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of general education.
- (j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers.

students from different facilities are mixed up. This has gone a way to bring about some kind of emotional integration. The teachers are also drawn from all parts of India and emphasis is always laid on merit in the selection of teachers. As far as the preparation of text books to promote emotional integration is concerned, this University does not generally prescribe any text books and, therefore, this question does not affect us.

As far as the text books in History and the teaching of History is concerned, though it is desirable to emphasise aspect of national integration and unity in the long course of our History, it should be done without its any trying to distort historical truths and facts.

The University does not have any denominational names of any of the institutions. The activities of the University students Union run largely on the lines which Unions at Oxford and Cambridge are working. They are bringing together students from all parts of India and are playing a very important part in bringing about emotional integration.

ANNEXURE 18

UNIVERSITY OF MARATHWADA

S. No.	Topic of discussion in relation to the recommendation	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken (as reported by the University)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Expansion of undergraduate education in the Universities.	<p>(a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.</p> <p>(b) The number of Technical Schools Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.</p> <p>(c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the school level. The shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers were felt.</p> <p>(d) It was suggested that the period of school education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of 3 years.</p> <p>(e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted.</p> <p>(f) The student teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to somewhere near 1 : 7 or 1 : 10 at the least.</p>	<p>This University is considering the question of starting evening colleges ; but it is not in favour of correspondence courses.</p> <p>The University is in favour of the recommendation.</p> <p>The University is not in favour of limiting the number of students to be admitted to the colleges other than the professional ones since there is no pressure in the colleges in Marathwada at present.</p> <p>It is difficult to maintain such a high ratio as is proposed on account of the financial conditions of the colleges and the difficulty of securing qualified teachers in all subjects. The student teacher ratio in the colleges in Marathwada is at present roundabout 1 : 17.</p>	

(g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students throughout their education.

(h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and non-desirability of automatic recognition.

(i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, e.g. :—

(a) An endowment of Rs. 5 lakhs for a post-graduate college.

(b) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.

(c) An area of 40-50 acres for a men's college and 12-20 acres for a women's college for play grounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.

(j) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered.

This University is of the opinion that the conditions suggested are too stringent for economically and educationally backward areas and that they may be varied according to the prevailing conditions of the area.

This University has already laid down that if a college is to be affiliated up to the degree level, it should have a reserve fund of Rs. 1,00,000 and a building of its own.

This University is in favour of the recommendation that the University should arrange for the periodical inspection of the colleges. This University was established in 1958 and as many new colleges were affiliated during the last three years, they were inspected every year or alternate year in connection with either the continuation or extension of affiliation.

This University is in favour of the recommendation of the Committee regarding the development of post-graduate education and research.

2 Post-graduate education and research. (a) On post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are available and to associate that centre with the University staff or Professors and Readers etc., for particular subject.

(b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields of research.

(c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all higher Education must become the concern of the University Grants Commission and the U.G.C. must play a more active and full part in the development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U.G.C. should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate developments in the field of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U.G.C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.

(d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the Committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.

(e) As is the practice in certain States, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.

This University is in favour of the recommendation of the Committee that the University Grants Commission should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate developments in the field of higher education in all branches.

As regards recommendation of the Committee regarding the medium of instruction, this University is of the opinion that the question should be allowed to be decided by each University according to the region in which it is situated. The University is awaiting the report of the Committee appointed by the Government of Maharashtra to report on the medium of instruction in Universities in the State of Maharashtra.

As regards colleges being affiliated by the State Governments without the knowledge or concurrence of the University, it may be pointed out that this has not happened in this University.

- 3 Medical Research in India . Whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration may be possible.
- 4 Entrance qualifications and Tests for admission to University Courses. The recommendation that for purposes of admission a given percentage of marks for eligibility be accepted and applied, can be accepted only in so far as the professional colleges are concerned. It is not possible for this University to refuse admissions to students who secure 35% of the aggregate marks at the H.S.C. Examination when there is room in the colleges.
- 5 Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary Schools. This does not appear to be feasible
- (a) Short courses in the form of Summer Institutes, to enable teachers to improve their qualifications with M.Sc.
- (b) Courses for training teachers, specifically for undergraduate classes, be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities.
- (c) The number of seats should be increased at B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowering standards.
- 6 Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University text-books. The observation of the Committee with regard to the quality and availability of the University text-books was recorded.
- This University is in favour of the recommendation regarding medical research.
- The recommendation that for purposes of admission a given percentage of marks for eligibility be accepted and applied, can be accepted only in so far as the professional colleges are concerned. It is not possible for this University to refuse admissions to students who secure 35% of the aggregate marks at the H.S.C. Examination when there is room in the colleges.
- This University is not in favour of the proposal for the training of teachers, as contemplated, although it is of the opinion that there should be some kind of apprenticeship before a person is recognised as a Lecturer.
- This University is in favour of increasing the number of students at the B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowering the standards if and when the facilities are expanded; but since the Science Departments in this University are new and have limited accommodation at present, this will not be possible for some time.
- The conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University education at cheaper prices and thereby making it easier for teachers and students to purchase books; (b) further that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use, and if necessary,

to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of text-books at different stages of education.

- 7 Common calendar of terms, examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the country.

While it is not possible to enforce a Common Calendar, adequate results would be achieved if 15th June is accepted as the deadline for publication of all results, except those in Medicine.

- 8 Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities.

The Conference recommended that :—

- (a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis ;
- (b) the model syllabi, which the U.G.C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.

This University is in favour of the recommendation on item No. (7) regarding the fixing of a deadline on the 15th June. In fact, during the last three years, this University has been publishing all its results before the 15th June.

This University is in favour of the recommendation of the Committee on an additional item No. (3) regarding the uniformity in the classification of divisions in all Universities. This University has recently upgraded the standards for the first and second divisions and has abolished the third division at the examinations for the Master's degree in Arts and Science.

- 9 Emotional Integration.

- (a) Every University should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.

With regard to the recommendation that a certain minimum percentage of seats should be made available for students from other parts of the country, in the opinion of this University, this should be done on a reciprocal basis so far as professional colleges in Engineering and Medicine are concerned. As regards non-professional colleges, there should be no restrictions at all in making admissions.

- (b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.

This University is in favour of the recommendation that merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive considerations in making appointments of teachers. This principle is being followed in making appointments in this University.

This University is in favour of the recommendation regarding the preparation of suitable text-books and the setting up of a central organisation responsible for the preparation of text-books.

The University is in favour of the recommendations regarding the teaching of History.

This University is in favour of the recommendation of the Committee regarding the revision of the names of the Universities with denominational names by dropping the denominational components.

This University is in favour of the recommendation of the Committee regarding Students' Unions. Until now there is no Students' Union in this University.

This University is in favour of the recommendation of the Committee regarding the establishment of one or two central Universities in the South.

This University is in favour of the recommendation of the Committee regarding the promotion of the learning of South Indian languages in the North of India.

(c) There should be a central non-government organisation responsible for preparation of text-books right from the primary stage to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.

(d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well-co-ordinated manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.

(e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components.

(f) In regard to students' unions the term 'Union' should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as 'debating societies', 'cultural societies' and so on.

(g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also.

(h) Facilities should be provided for learning of South Indian languages.

(i) Adequate provision should be made for study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of general education.

(j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers.

ANNEXURE 19

UNIVERSITY OF NAGPUR

Sl. No.	Topic of discussion in relation to the recommendation	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken (as reported by the University)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Expansion of undergraduate education in the Universities.	<p>(a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.</p> <p>(b) The number of Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.</p> <p>(c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the school level. The shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers was felt.</p> <p>(d) It was suggested that the period of school education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of 3 years.</p> <p>(e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted.</p> <p>(f) The students teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to somewhere near 1:7 or 1:10 at the least.</p> <p>(g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students throughout their education.</p>		

(h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and non-desirability of automatic recognition.

(i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, *e.g.* :—

(a) An endowment of 5 lakhs for a post-graduate college.

(b) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.

(c) An area of 40-50 acres for a men's college and 12-20 acres for a women's college for playgrounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.

(j) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered.

2 Post-graduate education and research.

(a) On Post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are available and to associate that centre with the University staff or Professors and Readers etc., for particular subject.

(b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields of research.

(c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all higher Education must become the concern of the University Grants Commission and the U.G.C. must play a more active and full part in the

development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U.G.C. should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate developments in the field of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U.G.C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.

(d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.

(c) As is the practice in certain States, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.

(a) Whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration may be possible.

A minimum of pass marks in the Higher Secondary examination be prescribed.

(a) Short courses in the form of Summer Institutes, to enable teachers to improve their qualifications with M.Sc.

Referred to various Faculties for examination and report by the Academic Council dated 17-3-1962. No further report received.

Referred to Faculty of Education and Science for Examination and report by Academic Council, dated 17-3-62. No further report received.

3 Medical Research in India

4 Entrance qualifications and Test for admission to University Courses.

5 Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary Schools.

(b) Courses for training teachers, specifically for undergraduate classes, be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities.

(c) The number of seats should be increased at B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowering standard.

6 Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University textbooks.

Noted by Academic Council, dated 17-3-62.

The conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University education at cheaper prices and thereby making easier for teachers and students to purchase books; (b) further that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use, and if necessary, to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of text books at different stages of education.

7 Common calendar of terms, examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the country.

While it is not possible to enforce a Common Calendar, adequate results would be achieved if 15th June is accepted as the deadline for publication of all results, except those in Medicine.

The Academic Council in its meeting dated 17-3-62 accepted in principle the proposal contained under this item and further, resolved that it be implemented as far as possible.

8 Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities.

The Conference recommended that:—

(a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis;

The Council reiterated the decision already taken previously.

(b) the model syllabi, which the U.G.C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.

The Council postponed consideration, pending further communication.

9 Emotional Integration . . .

(a) Every University should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.

(b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.

(c) There should be a central non-government organisation responsible for preparation of text books right from the primary stage to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.

(d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well-co-ordinated manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.

(e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components.

(f) In regard to students' unions the term 'Union' should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as 'debating societies', 'cultural societies' and so on.

(g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also.

(h) Facilities should be provided for learning of South Indian languages.

(i) Adequate provision should be made for study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of general education.

(j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers.

ANNEXURE 20

UNIVERSITY OF OSMANIA, HYDERABAD

Sl. No.	Topic of discussion in relation to the recommendation	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken (as reported by the University)	Remarks
1	Expansion of under-graduate education in the Universities.	<p>(a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence course.</p> <p>(b) The number of Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.</p> <p>(c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the School level. The shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers were felt.</p> <p>(d) It was suggested that the period of school education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of 3 years.</p> <p>(e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted.</p> <p>(f) The student teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to somewhere near 1:7 or 1:10 at the least.</p> <p>(g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students throughout their education.</p>		

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(h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and non-desirability of automatic recognition.

(i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, e.g. :—

(a) An endowment of 5 lakhs for a post-graduate college.

(b) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.

(c) An area of 40-50 acres for a men's college and 12-20 acres for a women's college for play grounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.

(j) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered.

2 Post-graduate education and research. (a) On Post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are available and to associate that centre with the University staff or Professors and Readers etc., for particular subject.

(b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields of research.

(c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all higher Education must become the concern of the University Grants Commission and the U.G.C. must play a more active and full part in the development of higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U.G.C. should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate developments in the field of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U.G.C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.

(d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.

(e) As is the practice in certain States, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.

(a) Whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration may be possible.

A minimum of pass marks in the higher Secondary examination be prescribed.

(a) Short courses in the form of Summer Institutes, to enable teachers to improve their qualifications with M.Sc.

The recommendations of the Committee is already in vogue in the Osmania University. A candidate seeking admission to P.U.C., should have passed the H.S.C. Examination (11th standard) in one attempt and must have secured at least 35% of the aggregate marks.

At the request of the Director of Public Instruction, the University has agreed to conduct a three months course for teachers of Secondary School. This is like a refresher course.

3 Medical Research in India

4 Entrance qualifications and Tests for admission to University Courses.

5 Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary Schools.

- (b) Courses for training teachers, specifically for under graduate classes, be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities
- (c) The number of seats should be increased at B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowering standards.
2. There is also a proposal to start one-year Diploma Course. The teachers will be taught a course which would be more or less comparable to M.Sc. but will enable them to handle the M.P. Classes.
3. The University is also thinking of increasing a few seats in M.Sc. in each branch of study. This University has recently decided to institute shortened B. Ed. course for secondary grade trained teachers of the Education Department. It will be a 5 months' course. The contents of the syllabus will be the same as for B. Ed. only the Practical lessons have been reduced in view of the teachers' experience.

6 Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University textbooks.

The conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University education at cheaper prices and thereby making it easier for teachers and students to purchase books; (b) further that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use, and if necessary, to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of text books at different stages of education.

The University is appointing a Committee to make recommendations.

7 Common calendar of terms, examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the country.

While it is not possible to enforce a Common Calendar, adequate results would be achieved if 15th June is accepted as the deadline for publication of all results, except those in Medicine.

Most of the results of the University are published before the end of May. Under certain circumstances beyond Universities control, one or two results are published by the 1st week of June.

Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities.

- The Conference recommended that:—
- (a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis;

This has to be taken up at the Inter-University Board level and all Universities should agree.

- (b) the model syllabi, which the U.G.C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.

- 9 Emotional Integration (a) Every University should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.

The model syllabi when received will be referred to respective Boards of Studies and their remarks invited.

The University last year permitted a Local College to impart instruction upto P.U.C. level through Hindi medium. To extend it upto B.A. level is under consideration of the University.

Another college has applied for teaching through the medium of Telugu. This also is under the consideration of the University.

- (b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.

- (c) There should be a central non-government organisation responsible for preparation of text books right from the primary stage to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.

- (d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well-co-ordinated manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.

- (e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components.

- (f) In regard to students' unions the term 'Union' should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as 'debating societies', 'cultural societies' and so on.
- (g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also.
- (h) Facilities should be provided for learning of South Indian languages.
- (i) Adequate provision should be made for study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of general education.
- (j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers.

UNIVERSITY OF PUNJAB

Sl. No.	Topic of discussion in relation to the recommendation	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken (as reported by the University)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Expansion of under-graduate education in the Universities.	<p>(a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.</p> <p>(b) The number of Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.</p> <p>(c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the school level. The shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers were felt.</p> <p>(d) It was suggested that the period of School education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of 3 years.</p> <p>(e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted.</p> <p>(f) The student-teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to somewhere near 1:7 or 1:10 at the least.</p>	<p>Diploma courses through correspondence are not necessary. They are likely to bring down the standards. The Punjab University has started an Evening College at Chandigarh. More colleges will be started in other stations according to needs.</p> <p>Approves.</p> <p>Approves. This matter is being considered already by the School Board. It is also being brought to the notice of the State Education Department.</p> <p>Fully supports the recommendation, but a reform of this kind can be undertaken only when all the States, or at least all the universities in one region adopt the same pattern.</p> <p>These are all desirable recommendations but can be enforced only if sufficient funds are made available to the colleges and the Universities by Central and/or State Government, or the University Grants Commission.</p>	2

(g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students throughout their education.

(h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and non-desirability of automatic recognition.

Yes, except in the case of colleges for women.

(i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, e.g.:—

Approves.

(a) An endowment of 5 lakhs for a post-graduate college.

(b) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.

(c) An area of 40-50 acres for a men's college and 12-20 acres for a women's college for playgrounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.

(j) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered.

Approves.

Post-graduate education and research.

(a) On Post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are available and to associate that centre with the University staff or Professors and Readers etc., for particular subject.

Approves. There should be extension libraries at each of the centres of post-graduate education.

(b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields of research.

Approves.

(c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all Higher Education must become the concern of the University Grants Commission and the U.G.C. must play a more active and full part in the development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U.G.C. should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate developments in the field of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U.G.C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.

Adequate financial resources should be made available to the Universities to meet the increasing cost of higher education as also of development. It is not very material as to who supplies the funds, whether the Central or State Government or the U.G.C. or whether they are paid directly by a Ministry, or through the U.G.C. What is needed is that red tape should be avoided, the procedure for sanctioning of grants should be simplified and there should be no undue delay.

Agrees.

(d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.

(e) As is the practice in certain States, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.

Agrees. This problem does not exist in the Panjab.

3 Medical Research in India

(a) Whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration may be possible.

Agrees. Should be brought to the notice of the State Governments.

4 Entrance qualifications and Tests for admission to University Courses.

A minimum of pass marks in the Higher Secondary examination be prescribed.

A provision already exists in regulations of the Panjab University that only such students be admitted to the Medical and Engineering courses as have passed the Intermediate

science or Pre-Engineering or Pre-Medical examination with at least 50% marks. Similar regulations should be adopted also by the other Universities. On the other hand, it would not be practicable to lay down any higher qualification that a pass in the Higher Secondary examination for admission to the First Degree course in Arts and Science Faculties. This can be considered only when facilities for education of other kinds, particularly Polytechnics and Vocational Schools, in large numbers have been set up. It would be more practicable at this stage to improve instruction at the post-graduate level and lay down certain conditions for admission to M. A./M. Sc. courses. The Punjab University has recently prescribed the following requirements for admission to the M. A. classes:—

- (i) B. A. Degree with Hons. in the subject of Post-graduate course,
- (ii) II Division Degree of B. A. (Pass) or B.Sc. (Pass) or B. Com. or B.Sc. (Agri.),
- (iii) B.A. (Pass) Degree is full subjects or through English only regulations obtaining at least 45% marks in the subject of the Post-graduate course,
- (iv) B. A. Degree through Hons. Examination in Oriental Titles or Modern Indian Languages, with at least 45% marks in the subject of Post-graduate course,

and the following for admission to the M.Sc. classes :—

- (i) B. Sc. Degree in the First division with 50% marks in the subject offered for the M. Sc. course,
- (ii) B. Sc. Degree with Hons. in the subject offered for the M. Sc. course,
- (iii) B. Sc. Degree in the Second Division with 60% marks in the subject offered for the M. Sc. course,
- (iv) In the case of a person who has worked for at least three years either as a *bona fide* teacher in a recognised school or as a demonstrator in an affiliated college, B. Sc. degree with 50% marks in the subject offered for the M. Sc. course.

(a) Short courses in the form of Summer Institutes, to enable teachers to improve their qualifications with M. Sc.

(b) Courses for training teachers, specifically for under-graduate classes, be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities.

(c) The number of seats should be increased at B. Sc. (Hons.) and M. Sc. level without lowering standards.

These are desirable. Resources should be made available to the Universities to implement these recommendations. The Punjab University has from this year started, with the help of the State Government, a certificate Course for B. Sc., B. T. teachers of Higher Secondary and High Schools to prepare them to teach the Elective Science courses of the Higher Secondary level. 135 teachers have been admitted to the course. The course will be of one year's duration and each teacher will be trained in two Sciences up to B.Sc. Hon. level. The teachers will also be given training in laboratory techniques and work-shop. We propose to continue this course on permanent basis with the expectation that strengthening of Higher Secondary education will in due course assist in the improvement

5 Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary Schools.

of University standards. It would be desirable for other Universities also to start similar courses.

The University has been running for some time Summer Institutes for college teachers in two subjects every year. It is proposed to hold a Summer Institute for school teachers also from next year.

Increase in admissions to the B. Sc. Hons. and M. Sc. courses is an urgent need. To undertake this programme funds are needed in fairly large amounts. These, unfortunately, are not available. The Central or State Government or the University Grants Commission should make available sufficient funds to increase the number of seats at the B. Sc. Hons. and M. Sc. level.

- 6 Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University text-books.
- The conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University education at cheaper prices and thereby making it easier for teachers and students to purchase books; (b) further that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use, and if necessary, to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of text-books at different stages of education.

- 7 Common Calendar of terms, examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the country.

While it is not possible to enforce a Common Calendar, adequate results would be achieved if 15th June is accepted as the deadline for publication of all results, except those in Medicine.

The University endorses the suggestion that Indian authors be encouraged to write good books.

Results of exams. like Matriculation, Higher Secondary, Pre-Engineering and Pre-Med., after passing which the students have to seek admission to higher courses at other universities or Institutions of Technology, etc. are

8 Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities.

The Conference recommended that :—

- (a) Classification of results should be on a uniform basis ;
- (b) the model, syllabi, which the U.G.C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.

9 Emotional Integration .

- (a) Every University should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.
- (b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.

(c) There should be a central non-government organisation responsible for preparation of text-books right from the Primary stage to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.

(d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well-co-ordinated manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.

(e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components.

(f) In regard to students' unions the term 'Union' should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as 'debating societies', 'cultural societies' and so on.

declared before June 15. Other results are usually declared by the end of June.

This is desirable. The University Grants Commission should lay down a uniform pattern. No comments.

Agrees. This kind of decision, however, can be enforced only if all the Universities adopt it and provided the students coming from other States are not lower in ability.

Agrees.

This may not be practicable. However, there should be a central organisation to prepare model text-books right from the some text-books for various Primary to the Higher Secondary stage and also classes at the University level.

Agrees.

Agrees.

Agrees. Panjab University has already changed the name and now it is designated as the 'Central Association'.

(g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also. There should be one Central University in each State.

(h) Facilities should be provided for learning of South Indian languages. Agrees. Sufficient grant should be given by the U.G.C. or the Central Govt. to meet the expenditure on this scheme on a cent percent basis just as the Centre meets the whole expenditure on certain schemes for the promotion of Hindi in non-Hindi areas.

Agrees.

(i) Adequate provision should be made for study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of general education.

(j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers. Agrees.

ANNEXURE 22

UNIVERSITY OF PATNA

Sl. No.	Topic of discussion in relation to the recommendation	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken (as reported by the University)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Expansion of under-graduate education in the Universities.	<p>(a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.</p> <p>(b) The number of Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.</p> <p>(c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the school level. The shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers were felt.</p> <p>(d) It was suggested that the period of school education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of 3 years.</p> <p>(e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted.</p> <p>(f) The student teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to somewhere near 1:7 or 1:10 at the least.</p>	<p>This University, being a teaching and residential University, cannot organise teaching for students who are not borne on the rolls of the University.</p> <p>This University is gradually taking steps to improve the teacher pupil ratio in the different faculties of this University. Some proposals for creation of additional posts of teachers during the Third Five Year Plan have been submitted to the U.G.C., and the State Government and it is expected that the Teacher pupil ratio will improve with the creation of these posts.</p>	

- (g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students throughout their education.
- (h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and non-desirability of automatic recognition.
- (i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, e.g. :—
- An endowment of 5 lakhs for a post-graduate college.
 - A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.
 - An area of 40-50 acres for a men's college and 12-20 acres for a women's college for play grounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.

There are no affiliated colleges under this University, since the 1st of March, 1962, and so the question of raising standard in those colleges, does not arise in the case of this University. With this end in view, the number of seats in the post-graduate classes have been reduced.

- (j) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered.

- 2 Post-Graduate education and research.
- (a) On Post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are available and to associate that centre with the University staff or Professors and Readers etc., for particular subject.

(b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields of research.

(c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all higher Education must become the concern of the University Grants Commission and the U.G.C. must play a more active and full part in the development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U.G.C. should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate developments in the field of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U.G.C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.

(d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.

(e) As is the practice in certain States, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.

3 Medical Research in India (a) Whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration may be possible.

4 Entrance qualifications and Tests for admission to University Courses. A minimum of pass marks in the Higher Secondary examination be prescribed.

5 Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary Schools.

(a) Short courses in the form of Summer Institutes, to enable teachers to improve their qualifications with M. Sc.

(b) Courses for training teachers, specifically for under-graduate classes, be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities.

(c) The number of seats should be increased at B. Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowering standards.

6 Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University textbooks.

The conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University education at cheaper prices and thereby making it easier for teachers and students to purchase books; (b) further that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use, and if necessary, to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of text books at different stages of education.

7 Common calendar of terms, examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the country.

While it is not possible to enforce a Common Calendar, adequate results would be achieved if 15th June is accepted as the deadline for publication of all results, except those in Medicine.

8 Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities.

The Conference recommended that :—
(a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis;

(b) the model syllabi, which the U.G.C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.

Patna University while conducting the University examinations from the next year will keep in view the recommendation of the Committee to publish the examination results before the 15th of June every year.

9 Emotional Integration

This University is taking some students from Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa, Nepal and also from other States and countries under the various schemes of the Government of India.

- (a) Every University should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.
- (b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.
- (c) There should be a central non-government organisation responsible for preparation of textbooks right from the primary stage to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.
- (d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well-co-ordinated manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.
- (e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components.
- (f) In regard to students' unions the term 'Union' should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as 'debating societies', 'cultural societies' and so on.
- (g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also.
- (h) Facilities should be provided for learning of South Indian languages.
- (i) Adequate provision should be made for study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of general education.
- (j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers.

This University is examining the question of change of name of the students' Union at this University.

ANNEXURE 23

UNIVERSITY OF POONA

S. No.	Topic of discussion in relation to the recommendation	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken proposed to be taken (as reported by the University)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5

1 Expansion of undergraduate education in the Universities.

(a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.

(b) The number of Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.

(c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the school level. The shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers were felt.

(d) It was suggested that the period of school education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of 3 years.

(e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted.

(f) The student-teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to somewhere near 1 : 7 or 1 : 10 at the least.

(g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students throughout their education.

- (h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and non-desirability of automatic recognition.
- (i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, *e.g.* :—
- (a) An endowment of 5 lakhs for a post-graduate college.
 - (b) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.
 - (c) An area of 40-50 acres for a men's college and 12-20 acres for a women's college for playgrounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.
- (j) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered.
- 2 Post-graduate education and research.
- (a) On Post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are available and to associate that centre with the University staff or Professors and Readers, etc., for particular subject.
 - (b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields of research.
 - (c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all Higher Education must become the concern of the University Grants Commission and the U.G.C.

must play a more active and full part in the development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U.G.C. should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate developments in the field of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U.G.C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.

(d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the Committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present state taking into consideration the present circumstances.

(e) As is the practice in certain States, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.

3 Medical Research in India

(a) Whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration may be possible.

4 Entrance qualifications and tests for admission to University Courses,

A minimum of pass marks in the Higher Secondary examination be prescribed.

The University has not laid down any minimum percentage of marks to be obtained by students who pass the Higher Secondary School Examination as a condition for admission to University Courses. Students passing the Higher Secondary School Exams. of Statutory Boards, etc. are eligible for admission to the First Year of the Three-Year Degree Courses (B.A., B.Sc. and B. Com.) according to the bias of the subjects taken at the H. S. School level,

This University has not so far decided to organise short courses in the form of Summer Institutes for teachers to improve their qualifications. This University is already admitting as many eligible students as possible at the B.Sc. (Honours) and M.Sc. levels without lowering educational standards. It may be added that with effect from the current year this University has abolished the B.Sc. (Honours) Courses.

As regards the training of teachers specifically for undergraduate classes, this University had formulated a scheme as a part of its Third Five Year Plan for the improvement of teaching at the collegiate level. The idea was to conduct short courses for College Teachers with a view to improving the quality of teaching in affiliated colleges. This scheme has not been approved by the University Grants Commission.

This University has no special remarks to offer.

The University agrees that it is not possible to enforce a Common Calendar, but its examination results are generally declared before 15th June.

- (a) Short courses in the form of Summer Institutes, to enable teachers to improve their qualifications with M.Sc.
- (b) Courses for training teachers, specifically for undergraduate classes, be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities.

- (c) The number of seats should be increased at B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowering standards.

The Conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University education at cheaper prices and thereby making it easier for teachers and students to purchase books; (b) further that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use, and if necessary, to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of text-books at different stages of education.

While it is not possible to enforce a Common Calendar, adequate results would be achieved if 15th June is accepted as the deadline for publication of all results, except those in Medicine.

5 Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary Schools.

6 Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University text-books.

7 Common calendar of terms, examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the country.

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8 Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities. The Conference recommended that :—

- (a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis.

This question has been considered previously by the appropriate University Authorities and it is not possible to offer any further comments at this stage.

- (b) the model syllabi, which the U.G.C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.

9 Emotional Integration

No comments at this stage.

- (a) Every University should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.

- (b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.

- (c) There should be a central non-government organisation responsible for preparation of textbooks right from the primary stage to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.

- (d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in well-co-ordinated manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.

- (e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components.

- (f) In regard to students' unions the term 'Union' should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as 'debating societies', 'cultural societies' and so on.
- (g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also.
- (h) Facilities should be provided for learning of South Indian languages.
- (i) Adequate provision should be made for study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of the general education.
- (j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers.
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ANNEXURE 24

UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN

Sl. No.	Topic of discussion in relation to the recommendation	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken (as reported by the University)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Expansion of undergraduate education in the Universities.	<p>(a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.</p> <p>(b) The number of Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.</p> <p>(c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the school level. The shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers were felt.</p> <p>(d) It was suggested that the period of school-education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of 3 years.</p> <p>(e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted.</p> <p>(f) The student-teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to somewhere near 1:7 or 1:10 at the least.</p> <p>(g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students throughout their education.</p>	<p>The University has accepted the scheme of evening colleges. It has not favoured to start correspondence courses.</p> <p>Affiliated colleges and the Director of College Education, Rajasthan is being addressed on the subject.</p>	

2 Post-graduate education and research.

- (h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and non-desirability of automatic recognition.
- (i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, e.g. :—
 - (a) An endowment of 5 lakhs for a post-graduate college.
 - (b) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.
 - (c) An area of 40-50 acres for a men's college and 12-20 acres for a women's college for play grounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.
- (j) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered.
- (a) On Post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are available and to associate that centre with the University staff or Professors and Readers etc., for particular subject.
- (b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields of research.
- (c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all higher Education must become the concern of the University Grants Commission and the U.G.C.

The Government of Rajasthan may please be addressed in the matter

The University is already taking steps to adopt this policy.

The University agrees with the recommendations.

must play a more active and full part in the development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U.G.C. should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate developments in the field of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U.G.C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.

(d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.

(e) As is the practice in certain States, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.

(a) Whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration may be possible.

A minimum of pass marks in the Higher Secondary examination be prescribed.

(a) Short courses in the form of Summer Institutes, to enable teachers to improve their qualifications with M.Sc.

The University agrees with the recommendations, in principle.

Will be placed before the Academic Council of the University.

University is already taking steps in this behalf. The Summer School in Mathematics and a Seminar on General Education was organised last year. Another Summer School in Maths. is being organised this year.

3 Medical Research in India

Entrance qualifications and Tests for admission to University Courses.

Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary Schools.

The University has already in its purview 5 T.T. Colleges. More are expected to be opened in future.

The Hons. courses in Science have not yet been started. Regarding M.Sc. the recommendation has been noted.

Noted, the University will make best efforts.

The University has accepted in principle the suggestions of I.U.B. for gradation as A plus, B, plus etc.

Will be placed before the Syndicate for consideration.

(b) Courses for training teachers, specifically for undergraduate classes, be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities.

(c) The number of seats should be increased at B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowering standards.

The conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University education at cheaper prices and thereby making it easier for teachers and students to purchase books; (b) further that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use, and if necessary, to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of text books at different stages of education.

While it is not possible to enforce a Common Calendar, adequate results would be achieved if 15th June is accepted as the deadline for publication of all results, except those in Medicine.

The Conference recommended that :—

(a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis ;

(b) the model syllabi, which the U.G.C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.

(a) Every University should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.

6 Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University text books.

7 Common calendar of terms, examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the country.

8 Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities.

9 Emotional Integration

(b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.

(c) There should be a central non-government organisation responsible for preparation of text books right from the primary stage to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.

(d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well-co-ordinated manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.

(e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components.

(f) In regard to students' unions the term 'Union' should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as 'debating societies', 'cultural societies' and so on.

(g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also.

(h) Facilities should be provided for learning of South Indian languages.

(i) Adequate provision should be made for study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of general education.

(j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers.

Does not apply to this University.

Affiliated colleges and University teaching departments will be advised on the lines suggested.

This has been agreed to in principle by the University.

UNIVERSITY OF RANCHI

Sl. Nos	Topic of discussion in relation to the recommendation	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken (as reported by the University)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Expansion of under-graduate education in the Universities.	<p>(a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.</p> <p>(b) The number of Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.</p> <p>(c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the school level. The shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers were felt.</p> <p>(d) It was suggested that the period of school education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of 3 years.</p> <p>(e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted.</p> <p>(f) The student-teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to somewhere near 1:7 or 1:10 at the least.</p> <p>(g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students throughout their education.</p>	<p>Student-teacher ratio at Constituent College is 1 : 25. This recommendation of the Committee cannot materialise unless the State Government and the U.G.C. come forward with sufficient funds.</p>	

(h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and non-desirability of automatic recognition.

(i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, e.g. :—

(a) An endowment of 5 lakhs for a post-graduate college.

(b) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.

(c) An area of 40-50 acres for a men's college and 12-20 acres for a women's college for play grounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.

(i) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered.

Under Chapter XII of the Bihar University Statutes the following conditions have been laid down for affiliation to a College :—

(i) 15 acres of land for the college buildings, hostels, quarters and play grounds;

(ii) A sum of Rs. 50,000 to be deposited as Reserve Fund with the University;

(iii) For books and journals for library :

Rs.	
Faculty of Arts	20,000
Faculty of Sci.	20,000

The recommendation of the Vice-Chancellors' Conference will be placed before the Syndicate and Senate when these are reconstituted. The Statutes, as above, will have to be amended.

Inspection of a college is generally made while affiliating the college in some subject or subjects, and every affiliated college furnishes such reports, returns and other information as the Syndicate after consulting the Academic Council requires to enable it to judge of the efficiency of the College. The Colleges are inspected from time to time.

At present there is no such provision. The suggestion is commendable for the University may not have well qualified teachers in all the

Post-graduate education and research.

(a) On Post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in

centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are available and to associate that centre with the University staff or Professors and Readers etc., for particular subject.

- (b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields of research.

- (c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all higher Education must become the concern of the University Grants Commission and the U.G.C. must play a more active and full part in the development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U.G.C. should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate developments in the field of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U.G.C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.

- (d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.

branches of post-graduate subjects. But due to paucity of funds at the disposal of the University it may not implement the recommendation unless the Government or the U.G.C. provides funds.

It may, however, try to engage qualified teachers of affiliated colleges in Post-graduate teaching.

Steps are being taken to encourage Research work in this University as far as it is practicable with its limited resources in men and money. Several paid Research scholars are engaged in research work in different subjects. The teachers engaged in Post-graduate teaching are required to engage small number of classes. Grants-in-aid for research have been given to individual teachers for pursuing their research work. A Research Journal of the University has been started.

At present, medium of instruction at the post-graduate class level is English. In the undergraduate classes, regional language (Hindi) has been introduced.

(c) As is the practice in certain States, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.

(a) Whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration may be possible.

A minimum of pass marks in the Higher Secondary examination be prescribed.

Admission to different University courses is made strictly on merit according to the number of seats available. The question of enrolling certain percentage of marks for admission to under-graduate courses will be referred to the Academic Council when formed under the provisions of the new Act.

This has already been approved by the Syndicate and the Academic Council of this University in principle, and committee has been set up to work out a detailed scheme for its implementation.

(b) Courses for training teachers, specifically for under-graduate classes, be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities.

During the 3rd Plan Period, proposals have been submitted to the U.G.C. for increasing the number of seats in M.Sc. classes. Seats will be increased by 50% if necessary funds are granted by the U. G. C.

This University agrees to the recommendations of the committee and it would try our best to submit standard books written by our teachers

The Conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University

6 Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University textbooks.

4 Entrance qualifications and Tests for admission to University Courses.

5 Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary Schools.

(c) The number of seats should be increased at B. Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowering standards.

education at cheaper prices and thereby making it easier for teachers and students to purchase books; (b) further that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use, and if necessary, to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of text books at different stages of education.

- 7 Common calendar of terms, examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the country.

While it is not possible to enforce a Common Calendar, adequate results would be achieved if 15th June is accepted as the deadline for publication of all results, except those in Medicine.

- 8 Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities.

The Conference recommended that :—
(a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis;

- (b) the model syllabi, which the U.G.C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.

- 9 Emotional Integration . . .

- (a) Every University should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.

for the approval of the organisation when formed. Teachers are being requested to translate standard Text books in Hindi which is now the medium of instruction; but it is felt that the task will not be attractive unless it is made remunerative. It depends entirely on the university's own financial resources and the funds that can be made available to the university by the State Govt. and the U.G.C.

This University agrees to the recommendations of the committee and steps are being taken to publish the results of all the University exams. before the 15th June, each year.

The classification of results by divisions and failures as is done here is in line with that of most of the Universities in India.

The model syllabi will be welcomed when supplied by the University Grants Commission.

This is a new University with very small resources, inadequate staff and insufficient accommodation. So far as students for undergraduate classes are concerned, there may not be much difficulty (except the medium of instruction) in taking a small number of students from other regions of the country. Such students will have to make their own arrangements for residential accommodation at Ranchi.

The number of seats in the Post-graduate departments is, however, so insufficient that it has not been possible for us to admit even all deserving students of this University. There is no restriction on admitting first class Honours students from other Universities to the Post-graduate courses of this University. At the under-graduate level, there are no restrictions

and, as admission is made merely on merit, bright students from other areas do not find any difficulty in securing admission.

(b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.

(c) There should be a central non-government organisation responsible for preparation of text books right from the primary stage to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.

(d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well-co-ordinated manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.

(e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components.

(f) In regard to students' unions the term 'Union' should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as 'debating societies', 'cultural societies' and so on.

The question of screening books for selection as text-books and of preparing histories of different regions of the country in a well-co-ordinated manner will be referred to the Board of Courses and Studies and to the Academic Council when they are formed under the new Act.

The University has almost finalised the details of the constitution of Students' Union and the term 'Union' has been dropped and it has been named 'College Association'. The 'Unions in their present form are developing on trade union lines and instead of doing any good are proving a nuisance and easily come under the influence of political parties and have adverse effect on discipline in the institutions. In the model constitution drafted by the University emphasis is on cultural aspects of students' life in the University.

- (g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also.
 - (h) Facilities should be provided for learning of South Indian Languages.
 - (i) Adequate provision should be made for study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of general education.
 - (j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers.
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Hindi has been prescribed as the medium of instruction in this University upto Degree standard. The question of introducing Tamil as an optional subject at some of the University exams is under consideration.

ANNEXURE 26

UNIVERSITY OF ROORKEE

Sl. No.	Topic of discussion in relation to the recommendation	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken (as reported by the University)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5

- 1 Expansion of under-graduate education in the Universities.
 - (a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.
 - (b) The number of Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.
 - (c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the school level. The shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers were felt.
 - (d) It was suggested that the period of school education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of 3 years.
 - (e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted.
 - (f) The student teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to some-where near 1 : 7 or 1 : 10 at the least.
 - (g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students through out their education.

(h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and non-desirability of automatic recognition.

(i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, *e.g.* :—

(a) An endowment of 5 lakhs for a post-graduate college.

(b) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.

(c) An area of 40—50 acres for a men's college and 12—20 acres for a women's college for play grounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.

(j) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered.

2 Post-graduate education and research.

(a) On Post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are available and to associate that centre with the University staff or Professors and Readers etc., for particular subject.

(b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields of research.

The University has at present nine post-graduate courses on the Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering and four Post-graduate in Maths, Physics, Chemistry and Geology and Geophysics. There are also training centres in the
(i) Water Resources Development (ii) Earthquake Engineering (iii) Rural Housing Wing—all three financed by the Government of India.

(c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all higher Education must become the concern of the University Grants Commission and the U.G.C. must play a more active and full part in the development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U.G.C. should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate development in the field of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U.G.C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.

(d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.

(e) As is the practice in certain States, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.

(a) Whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration may be possible.

A minimum of pass marks in the Higher Secondary examination be prescribed.

(a) Short courses in the form of Summer Institutes, to enable teachers to improve their qualifications with M.Sc.

The question of the reorganisation of the existing P.G. Courses and additional P. G. Courses in the light of Thacker Committee Report is also under active consideration. As regards research programme, the University has already in hand some schemes but by and large there are not adequate for an Engineering institution like Roorkee University. Lack of funds is the main bottleneck.

Admissions at this University are made already on the basis of special All India competitive exam. for which minimum qualifications are prescribed. Hence no action is necessary.

For Technical Education a scheme of Teachers Training is in vogue in five institutions in India and Roorkee University is one of them. The

3 Medical Research in India

4 Entrance qualifications and Tests for admission to University Courses.

5 Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science

Teachers for Secondary Schools.

scheme is under the Ministry of S.R. & C.A. and has already entered the 3rd Year of its existence.

(b) Courses for training teachers, specifically for under-graduate classes, be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities.

(c) The number of seats should be increased at B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowering standards.

6 Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University text books.

The Conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University education at cheaper prices and thereby making it easier for teachers and students to purchase books (b) further that Indian authorities be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use, and if necessary, to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of text books at different stages of Education.

The University has welcomed the scheme of the Govt. of India, Ministry of Education to print Text Books and some of the staff members have expressed their willingness to take part in this.

7 Common calendar of terms, examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the country.

While it is not possible to enforce a Common Calendar, adequate results would be achieved if 15th June is accepted as the deadline for publication of all results, except those in Medicine.

The University has already taken steps to change its calendar of terms examination dates etc. with a view to fall in line with other universities from this year in stages. It will take 2 more years to reach the dead line indicated.

8 Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities.

The Conference recommended that:—
(a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis ;

(b) the model syllabi, which the U.G.C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.

9 Emotional Integration

(a) Every University should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.

The University has a provision of upto 25% seats of Degree enrolment for students from outside U. P. State.

- (b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.
- (c) There should be a central non-government organisation responsible for preparation of text books right from the primary stage to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.
- (d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well-co-ordinated manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.
- (e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components.
- (f) In regard to students' unions the term 'Union' should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as 'debating societies', 'cultural societies' and so on.
- (g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also.
- (h) Facilities should be provided for learning of South Indian languages.
- (i) Adequate provision should be made for study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of general education.
- (j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers.

The University has welcomed the scheme of the Ministry of Education to print Text books and some of our staff members have expressed their willingness to take part in this.

This University has no student Union. The students have homasonian Society which caters to extra-curricular activities of academic interests.

UNIVERSITY OF SARDAR VALLABHBHAI VIDYAPEETH

Sl. No.	Topic of discussion in relation to the recommendation	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken (as reported by the University)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Expansion of under-graduate education in the Universities.	<p>(a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.</p> <p>(b) The number of Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.</p> <p>(c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the school level. The shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers were felt.</p> <p>(d) It was suggested that the period of school education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of 3 years.</p> <p>(e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted.</p>	<p>This University agrees in principle that provisions should be made for a diversion of talents and capacities at the Under-graduate level. We also feel that something should be arranged for bright students.</p> <p>The University accepts the necessary of increasing the number of technical schools and polytechnics. The Charutar Vidya Mandal, the parent-body here, runs a full-fledged polytechnic, a trade school and this year, a junior technical school is also started.</p> <p>Better qualifications for teachers are also being insisted upon and judging by the number of trained teachers possessing a professional degree, the progress in the direction is satisfying.</p> <p>The University agrees with the recommendation that the total period of education before graduation should be 15. The Committee has recommended 12 years + 3 years while in this state we have 11 + 1 + 3 years.</p> <p>The University also favours the restriction of the number of students in each class in the schools and agree that there should be a lower student-</p>	

teacher ratio. The Gujarat State have fixed the limit of maximum number to be admitted to each class in the various standards of secondary schools.

The University is trying to keep the student-teacher ratio as low as possible in this University.

The University has also made provisions for merit and means scholarships by way of fellowships and free studentship at the Post-graduate level.

The University is also in general agreement with regard to the general conditions laid down as regards finance and area before affiliating new colleges. The suggestion of periodical inspection is also being implemented. While we agree that instead of opening new colleges, existing colleges may be improved, we see no way of achieving this, unless there is a uniform acceptance by every University of certain principles in regard to affiliation and starting of new colleges.

(f) The student-teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to some where near 1 : 7 or 1 : 10 at the least.

(g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students throughout their education.

(h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and non-desirability of automatic recognition.

(i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, e.g. :—

(a) An endowment of 5 lakhs for a post-graduate college.

(b) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.

(c) An area of 40-50 acres for a men's college and 12-20 acres for a women's college for play grounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.

(j) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered.

2 Post-graduate education and research.

This University has accepted the responsibility of Post-graduate education in this University, while all Under-graduate instruction is in charge of the affiliated colleges. In spite of this, the Library facilities available in the University is being extended to all University students including Under-graduates.

With regard to teaching and research, this University does not provide separately for research and teaching. All Post-graduate teachers are expected to carry on research in their own fields, while engaged in teaching.

The University Grants Commission should play a more active part in the development of higher education.

(a) On Post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are available and to associate that centre with the University staff or Professors and Readers etc., for particular subject.

(b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields of research.

(c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all Higher Education must become the concern of the University Grants Commission and the U.G.C. must play a more active and full part in the development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U.G.C. should the channel through which all ground should be passed to stimulate developments in the field of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U.G.C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.

(d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.

Hindi is the medium of instruction in the University. The Senate of this University has, however, recently resolved to permit the use of English along with Hindi as medium, and the recommendations await the approval of the Chancellor.

(e) As is the practice in certain States, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.

3 Medical Research in India (a) Whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration may be possible.

4 Entrance qualifications and Tests for admission to University Courses. A minimum of pass marks in the Higher Secondary examination be prescribed.

5 Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary Schools. (a) Short courses in the form of Summer Institutes, to enable teachers to improve their qualifications with M. Sc. This University agrees that summer institutes be organised for teachers to enable them to improve their qualifications. It may be noted here that this University through its Secondary Teachers' Training College has been organising a summer school of education for the last 2 years and the same has proved very useful.

(b) Courses for training teachers, specifically for under-graduate classes, be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities. The University accepts the principle of making provisions specifically for Under-graduate classes. Here also it may be noted that the University has started a Teachers' Diploma course for training Under-graduate teachers in its Secondary Teachers' Training College.

(c) The number of seats should be increased at B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowering standards.

6 Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University textbooks.

The University feels that the quality of textbooks needs to be improved. The efforts of the Ministry of Education in this direction are a step in the right direction, but good care will have to be taken to guard against "regimentation" of the entire system of education.

The conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University education at cheaper prices and thereby making it easier for teachers and students to purchase books; (b) further that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use, and if necessary, to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that

the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of textbooks at different stages of education.

7 Common calendar of terms, examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the country.

While it is not possible to enforce a Common Calendar, adequate results would be achieved if 15th June is accepted as the deadline for publication of all results, except those in Medicine.

As regards the University calendar, the Syndicate every year decides the terms together with the mid-term breaks. It has also accepted the 15th June as a deadline for publication of all University exam. results, for the last 2 years.

8 Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities.

The Conference recommended that :—

(a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis;

(b) the model syllabi, which the U.G.C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.

This University has accepted the norms suggested by the University Grants Commission for standards of passing and award of classes and grades and the same have been implemented in all faculties at examinations conducted in March/April, 1962.

9 Emotional Integration . . .

(a) Every University should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.

The University accepts the principle of admitting students from other parts of the country in this University. We have already students from Kerala, Tamilnad, Andhra, Bengal, Punjab, Delhi and Rajasthan attending our Post-graduate departments as well as the college of Engineering. As regards the post-graduate Hostel, it may please be mentioned that there are 30 students from states other than Gujarat. We are also in favour of receiving teachers from other parts of the country. In the post-graduate departments we have quite a dozen teachers who are not natives of Gujarat State and who do not know Gujarati.

(b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.

- (c) There should be a central non-government organisation responsible for preparation of text-books right from the primary stage to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.
- (d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well-co-ordinated manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.
- (e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components.
- (f) In regard to students' unions the term 'Union' should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as 'debating societies', 'cultural societies' and so on.
- (g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also.
- (h) Facilities should be provided for learning of South Indian languages.
- (i) Adequate provision should be made for study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of general education.
- (j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers.
- As regards the preparation of text-books, it feels that the University should be free to evolve its own text-books in the light of its requirements. The terminology for technical and other subjects may be prepared by the Central Government.
- As regards the teaching of history, the University would be agreeable to accepting an All India approach without disturbing historical facts.
- The University feels that the committee's recommendations in regard to the removal of denominational or communal associations with names of University, are worth implementing.
- The University agrees with the committee's suggestion that the function of students' union is mainly educational and cultural and that interference from the union in the day-to-day administration of the University, should be discouraged.
- The University feels it would be desirable to promote the study of the literature and culture of all parts of India.
- As regards religious tolerance the University feels it should grow automatically on University campuses.

UNIVERSITY OF SAUGAR

Sl. No.	Topic of discussion in relation to the recommendation	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken (as reported by the University)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Expansion of under-graduate education in the Universities.	<p>(a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.</p> <p>(b) The number of Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.</p> <p>(c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the school level. The shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers were felt.</p> <p>(d) It was suggested that the period of schooleducation should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of 3 years.</p> <p>(e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted.</p> <p>(f) The student teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to somewhere near 1:7 or 1:10 at the least.</p> <p>(g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students throughout their education.</p>		

1	2	3	4	5
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(h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and non-desirability of automatic recognition.

(i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, e. g. :—

(a) an endowment of 5 lakhs for a post-graduate college.

(b) a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.

(c) an area of 40-50 acres for a men's college and 12-20 acres for a women's college for play grounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.

(j) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered.

2 Post-graduate education and research.

(a) On Post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are available and to associate that centre with the University staff or Professors and Reader etc., for particular subject.

(b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields of research.

In view of the fact that the state of Madhya Pradesh is not only educationally far behind but also financially handicapped and poor and as such it is not feasible to amend the existing rules to increase the endowment fund required for starting a private college before it is qualified for affiliation to this University. However necessary efforts are being made to implement this recommendation.

The University is awaiting instruction from the University Grants Commission in regard to the Policy to be adopted by the University in the matters of granting affiliation to the Post-graduate courses.

The matter is under consideration by the University authorities.

(c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all higher Education must become the concern of the University Grants Commission and the U.G.C. must play a more active and full part in the development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U.G.C. should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate developments in the field of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U.G.C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.

(d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.

(e) As is the practice in certain States, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.

3 Medical Research in India

(a) Whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration may be possible.

4 Entrance qualifications and Tests for admission to University Courses.

A minimum of pass marks in the Higher Secondary examination be prescribed.

The University is still continuing English as medium of instruction for all post-graduate Teaching in Science and Technology.

The University of Saugar, generally speaking agrees in principle. With the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellors' conference. At present admission to the various courses of studies, at this University are made on the basis of performance of the candidates at their last qualifying examination which they have passed.

- 5 Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary Schools:
- (a) Short courses in the form of Summer Institutes, to enable teachers to improve their qualifications with M.Sc.
- The University of Saugar generally agrees with the recommendations. The University has already moved the University Grants Commission to sanction an adequate financial assistance to this University to enable to organise short courses during vacation for Science graduate teachers in the Secondary Schools to improve their qualifications by passing M.Sc. Courses. The sanction of the U.G.C. is still awaited. Necessary efforts are also being made to increase the number of seats at the M.Sc. level.

The matter is still under consideration by the University authorities.

- (b) Courses for training teachers, specifically for under-graduate classes, be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities.
- (c) The number of seats should be increased at B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowering standards.

This concerns the Ministry of Education and the Govt. of India.

- 6 Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University textbooks.
- The conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University education at cheaper prices and thereby making it easier for teachers and students to purchase books. (b) further that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use, and if necessary, to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of text books at different stages of education.

Necessary efforts are being made to implement these recommendations.

- 7 Common calendar of terms examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the country.
- While it is not possible to enforce a Common Calendar, adequate results would be achieved if 15th June is accepted as the deadline for publication of all results, except those in Medicine.

8 Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities. The Conference recommended that :—

- (a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis ;
- (b) the model syllabi, which the U.G.C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.

9 Emotional Integration

- (a) Every University should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.
- (b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.
- (c) There should be a central non-government organisation responsible for preparation of text books right from the primary stage to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.
- (d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well co-ordinated manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.
- (e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components.
- (f) In regard to students' unions the term 'Union' should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as 'debating societies', 'cultural societies' and so on.
- (g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also.

The admission to its various courses of studies are made on all India basis. The result has been that the University has students on roll from all parts of the country.

Similarly appointments for various teaching posts are made exclusively on the basis of merit and distinction in the special field. The rule has been that we have on our Faculty staff drawn from different parts of the country.

The matter is being brought to the notice of persons concerned.

Since this University is not having its name on denominational basis the recommendation is not applicable to it.

The University of Saugar has already revised the constitution and name of its Students Union to Students Society.

1	2	3	4	5
		<p>(h) Facilities should be provided for learning South Indian languages.</p> <p>(i) Adequate provision should be made for study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of general education.</p> <p>(j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers.</p>	<p>The University of Saugar is taking necessary steps to promote the learning of the South Indian Languages. It is proposed to start teaching Telugu languages, and literature. The University Grants Commission has been kind enough to sanction financial assistance for the appointment of a teacher for this purpose.</p>	

UNIVERSITY OF S.N.D.T. WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY, BOMBAY

S. No.	Topic of discussion in relation to the recommendation	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken (as reported by the University)	Remarks
1	Expansion of under-graduate education in the Universities.	3	4	5
1		<p>(a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.</p> <p>(b) The number of Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.</p> <p>(c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the school level. The shortage of the well-trained and qualified teachers were felt.</p> <p>(d) It was suggested that the period of school education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of 3 years.</p>	<p>Agrees in principle, but at present the University does not have any facilities for diploma courses to be taught at evening classes and through correspondence, but we have provision for Diploma Course in Home Science and for the Diploma Course in Library Science. The University authorities would consider the introduction of Diploma Courses in other subjects.</p> <p>Agrees in principle.</p> <p>Agrees in principle.</p> <p>At present there are very few Higher Secondary Schools in the State of Maharashtra. The Universities in the State of Maharashtra and Gujarat do have at present the Pre-University class and it is felt that the Universities may be permitted to continue the pre-University class till the system of Higher Secondary Schools is introduced in the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat.</p>	

1	2	3	4	5
		(e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted. Agree.		
		(f) The student-teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to some where near 1 : 7 or 1 : 10 at the least.		
		(g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students through-out their education.		
		(h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and non-desirability of automatic recognition.		
		(i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, e.g. :—		
		(a) An endowment of 5 lakhs for a post-graduate college.		
		(b) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.		
		(c) An area of 40-50 acres for a men's college and 12-20 acres for a women's college for playgrounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.		
		(j) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered.		

Post-graduate education and research.

(a) On Post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are available and to associate that centre with the University staff or Professors and Readers etc., for particular subject.

(b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields of research.

(c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all higher Education must become the concern of the University Grants Commission and the U.G.C. must play a more active and full part in the development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U.G.C. should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate developments in the field of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U.G.C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.

(d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.

We agree in principle.

This University imparts instruction through the medium of the mother-tongue namely Gujarati, Hindi & Marathi from the very day of its inception in 1916. English is one of the compulsory subjects at all levels up to the first degree examination. In the circumstances, the suggestion of adopting English as the only appropriate medium of instruction is not acceptable to this University.

It may be added here that at the post graduate level students are given the option to use English as the medium of examination.

1	2	3	4	5
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(c) As is the practice in certain States, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.

(a) Whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration may be possible.

A minimum of pass marks in the Higher Secondary examination be prescribed.

It is not considered necessary to prescribe minimum percentage of marks for admission of candidates to this University. The College authorities are, however, very careful in drawing a line of minimum percentage for admission to the College and it varies from one college to other, according to local conditions and demand of students for admission as against accommodation available.

(a) Short courses in the form of Summer Institutes, to enable teachers to improve their qualifications with M.Sc.

The authorities agree in principle to this laudable suggestion, however, in view of the fact that this University has at present many developmental activities at hand, it is not possible to start any of the activities mentioned in the recommendations immediately. But gradually the University contemplates to evolve short term courses for such training.

(b) Courses for training teachers, specifically for undergraduate classes, be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities.

(c) The number of seats should be increased at B.Sc.(Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowering standards.

The Conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University education at cheaper prices and thereby making it easier for teachers and students to purchase

The University has during the last three years undertaken the publication of text-books on the subject of General Education, Cultural History of India and Biology, Hygiene and H. Science or the Pre-University class and in addition

3 Medical Research in India

4 Entrance qualifications and Tests for admission to University Courses.

5 Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary Schools.

6 Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University text-books.

books; (b) further that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use, and if necessary, to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of text-books at different stages of education.

has also published a text-book on General Education for the First Year of the Three Year Degree Course in Arts.

Besides the University has published language selections for Gujarati, Marathi and English as well. The University would welcome steps taken by the Govt. of India in preparing text-books for University Education at cheaper rates. The University would welcome any subsidy that may be granted for getting text-books originally written by an Indian author.

The University publications are so far through the medium of Gujarati and Marathi. A phased programme of publication for the next two years is already planned.

While it is not possible to enforce a Common Calendar, adequate results would be achieved if 15th June is accepted as the deadline for publication of all results, except those in Medicine.

Results of all University exams, held in March/April are declared before the June, every year. In case of M.Ed. & B.Sc. (Hons.) Nursing Exams, which are held in the first week of June, the results are declared before the 15th July every year. In the circumstances, the University agrees to the above recommendation.

The Conference recommended that:—

8 Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities.

- (a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis;
- (b) the model syllabi, which the U.G.C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.

The University fully agrees that the results of the University exams, should be classified by divisions giving Class 1, 2 and 3 and also agrees that failure should be marked on uniform percentage of marks.

This University has its own specialised courses to suit the needs of women for higher education. However, the University authorities would consider the model syllabi when prepared by the U.G.C.

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9 Emotional Integration

We agree. Seats at this University are open to any person from all over India and the authorities would give all co-operation to implement this scheme.

(a) Every University should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.

(b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.

(c) There should be a central non-government organisation responsible for preparation of text-books right from the primary stage to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.

(d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well-co-ordinated manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.

(e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components.

(f) In regard to students' unions the term 'Union' should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as 'debating societies', 'cultural societies' and so on.

(g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also.

(h) Facilities should be provided for learning of South Indian languages.

We agree

(i) Adequate provision should be made for study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of general education.

(j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers.

We agree in principle and necessary steps are taken to implement this idea through silent meditation, reading of inspiring and well known passages from religions as well as secular literature, talks by eminent persons, etc. . .

ANNEXURE 30

UNIVERSITY OF SRI VENKATESWARA

S. No.	Topic of discussion in relation to the recommendation	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken (as reported by the University)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5

1 Expansion of under-graduate education in the Universities.

(a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.

This University has permitted the affiliated colleges in this University to start evening classes in the pre-University and the degree courses in Arts and Commerce. To ensure satisfactory functioning of evening Courses in Affiliated Colleges, this University has laid down the following conditions regarding teachers :—

- (1) The teachers employed in evening courses must have the usual prescribed qualifications.
- (2) The total number of hours of a lecturer in both a day and evening courses should not exceed the prescribed maximum.

It is not proposed to start correspondence courses unless it is clearly understood that it is an inferior type of instruction and education.

(b) The number of Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.

(c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the school level. The shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers were felt.

- (d) It was suggested that the period of school education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of 3 years.

The Higher Secondary course in this State will be reduced to 11 years (*i.e.*, 7 plus 4) duration and candidates who pass the Public Examination at the end of higher secondary course, are admitted to the first degree course of this University.

- (e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted.

- (f) The student-teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to some where near 1:7 or 1:10 at the least.

- (g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students throughout their education.

- (h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and non-desirability of automatic recognition.

- (i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, *e.g.* :—

The first degree course of this University in Arts, Science, Commerce and Music is of three years' duration.

Taking into consideration the facilities available, this University fixes the number of students to be admitted to each class, section and subject.

The present teacher-student ratio in the University College is 1:5. In affiliated colleges it varies from 1:6 to 1:14, though in one college it is 1:19.

As far as the present finances permit, the University is awarding to students of the University College, Tirupati, a few scholarships fee concessions etc. If any other agency, public or private, places funds at the disposal of the University, the University will undertake to award more scholarships etc. to deserving candidates.

All possible steps will be taken to implement this recommendation.

As per the conditions of affiliation prescribed by this University, an endowment of rupees five lakhs has to be created before starting a new college. Regarding buildings and playgrounds, there are no fixed conditions. However, in each

case, the University will stipulate the buildings (*i.e.*, class-room halls, laboratory buildings, library buildings, hostels, and quarters for staff) to be completed, laboratory equipment to be purchased, library books to be purchased and the land to be acquired for construction of the college, hostels etc., and provision of play grounds.

- (a) An endowment of 5 lakhs for a post-graduate college.
- (b) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.
- (c) An area of 40-50 acres for a men's college and 12-20 acres for a women's college for play-grounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.
- (j) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered.

In the Laws of this University, there is provision for periodical inspection of colleges in this University area. Further if any colleges seek further affiliation in fresh subjects or permission to increase of the seats in the existing courses, this University will usually send an inspection commission to conduct a local enquiry regarding fulfilment of conditions already imposed and the new conditions to be imposed. Colleges will also be inspected to enquire into any serious complaints against them.

This University has taken the responsibility of organising the post-graduate Education in this University area. The post-graduate courses

- (a) On Post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in

2 Post-graduate education and research,

centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are available and to associate that centre with the University staff or Professors and Readers etc., for particular subject.

- (b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields of research.
- (c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all higher Education must become the concern of the University Grants Commission and the U.G.C. must play a more active and full part in the development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U.G.C. should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate developments in the field of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U.G.C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.

- (d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.

- (e) As is the practice in certain States, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.

in Arts and Sciences are run in the University College, Tirupati which is well-equipped both in regard to teaching staff and library and laboratory facilities. This is possible only in big cities.

This is an ideal to be kept in view.

The authorities of this University, long ago decided that for several years to come English should continue as the medium of instruction and examination of this University, and there is no proposal at present to change the above decision.

As the provisions of S.V. University Act, 1954, the Act by which this University was established, all the colleges in this University area should be affiliated to this University and this University is vested with the power of affiliating or disaffiliating a college, Government or non-Government, in this University area. Hence the question of the State Government granting affiliation does not arise.

3 Medical Research in India

- (a) Whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration may be possible.

4 Entrance qualifications and Tests for admission to University Courses.

- A minimum of pass marks in the Higher Secondary examination be prescribed.

In the form of eligibility rules for admission to higher courses of this University, this university has already prescribed that the higher secondary candidates should obtain certain minimum percentage of marks to be eligible for admission to the first degree course in this University. While the first three suggestions have obvious difficulties, it is necessary that the same standard should not be adopted for declaring that a candidate has satisfied examiners that he had satisfactorily completed the school course and for declaring him eligible for admission to the University.

5 Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary Schools.

- (a) Short courses in the form of Summer Institutes, to enable teachers to improve their qualifications with M.Sc.

- (b) Courses for training teachers, specifically for under-graduate classes be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities.

- (c) The number of seats should be increased at B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowering standards.

At the instance of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, this University is organising "Certificate course for Graduate teachers" in Mathematics and Physical Science which is of three months' duration in the summer vacation. Holders of this certificate, are permitted to handle higher secondary classes. This University is also contemplating to start one year diploma course for graduate teachers, and the holders of the proposed diploma will handle the higher secondary classes.

The three year Honours courses of the South Indian pattern have been abolished in this University. As far as the resources permit, seats at the M.Sc. level will be increased. Steps are also being taken to permit an increase in the number of science seats in the under-graduate courses in the affiliated colleges.

6 Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University text-books.

The conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University education at cheaper prices and thereby making it easier for teachers and students to purchase books; (b) further that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use, and if necessary, to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of text books at different stages of education.

7 Common calendar of terms, examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the country.

While it is not possible to enforce a Common Calendar, adequate results would be achieved if 15th June is accepted as the deadline for publication of all results, except those in Medicine.

8 Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities.

The Conference recommended that:—

- (a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis;
- (b) the model syllabi, which the U.G.C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.

9 Emotional Integration . . .

- (a) Every University should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.

As per the Laws of this University, the results of all examinations conducted in March/April will be published before the 15th June of each year.

Regarding classification of successful candidates and award of grades, the recommendations of the Inter-University Board to all Universities, have been accepted and implemented in this University. It is very necessary that all the Universities should adopt this system of awarding grades in lieu of marks.

A similar suggestion had already been made by the Inter-University Board of India and this suggestion was considered by the Syndicate of this University, which resolved as follows:—

“RESOLVED To inform the Secretary, Inter-University Board that this University is in agreement with the Inter-University Board and its implementation depends upon the State Universities coming to a common agreement”.

Last year this University offered and also actually admitted five students belonging to other States in the S. V. University College of Engineering,

Tirupati on reciprocal basis but no information is available about reciprocity.

Regarding admission to post-graduate courses of this University, no residential qualification is insisted upon and actually some students satisfying the requirements of the University but belonging to other states were admitted in the past and such candidates will be admitted in future.

It is necessary to have a committee at an All India level to ensure reciprocity and fix a method of securing worthwhile students from outside the state; at present only the rejects go outside the State.

Only persons of merit and distinction in the appropriate fields, are appointed as teachers of this University. A perusal of the list of the staff will show that they are drawn from all parts of the country. But the parochialism of other places makes it difficult for this University to continue its present policy.

(b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.

(c) There should be a central non-government organisation responsible for preparation of text-books right from the primary stage to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.

(d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well-co-ordinated manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.

(e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components.

- (f) In regard to students' unions the term 'Union' should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names such as 'debating societies', 'cultural societies' and so on.
- (g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also.
- (h) Facilities should be provided for learning of South Indian languages.
- (i) Adequate provision should be made for study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of general education.
- (j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers.
- For the reasons given by the Committee, this University has not formed any students Union in the University Colleges, and in their place separate departmental and other societies such as 'English Society', 'Physics Society', 'Planning Forum', 'Social Service League', etc., have been functioning. But the absence of a Union does not prevent political parties exploiting students for their own purposes.
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ANNEXURE 31

UNIVERSITY OF VARANASEYA SANSKRIT VISHWAVIDYALAYA, VARANASI

Sl. No.	Topic of discussion in relation to the recommendation	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken (as reported by the University)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Expansion of under-graduate education in the Universities.	<p>(a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.</p> <p>(b) The number of Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.</p> <p>(c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the school level. The shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers were felt.</p> <p>(d) It was suggested that the period of school education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of 3 years.</p> <p>(e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted.</p> <p>(f) The student-teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to somewhere near 1 : 7 or 1 : 10 at the least.</p> <p>(g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students throughout their education.</p>	<p>This is not applicable to this University.</p> <p>There is not much scope for this in the Vishwa-vidyalaya, this being a cultural University.</p> <p>The matter is under consideration.</p> <p>This does not apply to this Vishwa-vidyalaya as the number of students is not very large.</p> <p>At present the student-teacher ratio is practically the same i.e. 1 : 12.</p> <p>This is already being done.</p>	

Attention is paid to this.

(h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and non-desirability of automatic recognition.

(i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, *e.g.* :—

(a) An endowment of 5 lakhs for a post-graduate college.

(b) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.

(c) An area of 40-50 acres for a men's college and 12-20 acres for a women's college for play grounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.

(j) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered.

2 Post-graduate education and research.

Nothing has been done in this respect.

(a) On post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are available and to associate that centre with the University staff or Professors and Readers etc., for particular subject.

(b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields of research.

(c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all Higher Education must become the concern of the University Grants Commission and the U.G.C.

The broad principles underlying this suggestion are being followed here.

This does not apply to this Vishwavidyalaya.

must play a more active and full part in the development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U.G.C. should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate developments in the field of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U.G.C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.

(d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.

(e) As is the practice in certain States, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.

Whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration may be possible.

A minimum of pass marks in the Higher Secondary examination be prescribed.

(a) Short courses in the form of Summer Institutes, to enable teachers to improve their qualifications with M.Sc.

(b) Courses for training teachers, specifically for under-graduate classes, be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities.

Sanskrit is the medium of instructions in this University, so this is not applicable to this University.

No action is proposed to be taken in this matter.

Not applicable to this University.

This University opened its Education Department from very inception for the training of Sanskrit teachers for Higher Secondary Schools and Sanskrit Pathshalas. Sufficient attention is being paid to the development of the department. Correspondence is being made with the

3 Medical Research in India

4 Entrance qualifications and Tests for admission to University Courses.

5 Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary Schools.

State Government for starting short term refresher courses for the teachers of the Sanskrit Pathshalas.

Not applicable to this University.

- (c) The number of seats should be increased at B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowering standards.

- 6 Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University text-books.

The conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University education at cheaper prices and thereby making it easier for teachers and students to purchase books; (b) further that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use, and if necessary, to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of text-books at different stages of education.

The teachers of our Education Dept. have started this work. The professor of education who recently retired had been writing a book on Educational Psychology in Sanskrit.

- 7 Common calendar of terms, examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the country.

While it is not possible to enforce a Common Calendar, adequate results would be achieved if 15th June is accepted as the deadline for publication of all results, except those in Medicine.

The University is following this deadline more or less.

- 8 Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities.

The Conference recommended that :—

- (a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis ;

- (b) the model syllabi, which the U.G.C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.

This will be done in coordination with other Universities.

- 9 Emotional Integration . . .

- (a) Every University should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.

Although there is no minimum percentage of seats fixed for the students from different parts of the country, this University has such students. There is no separate arrangement in any sphere for non-Upians.

- (b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.
- (c) There should be a central non-government organisation responsible for preparation of textbooks right from the primary stage to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.
- (d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well co-ordinated manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.
- (e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components.
- (f) In regard to students' unions the term "Union" should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as "debating societies", "cultural societies", and so on.
- (g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also.
- (h) Facilities should be provided for learning of South Indian languages.
- (i) Adequate provision should be made for study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of general education.
- (j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers.

The University is already doing this. It has got men from Bengal, Punjab, Tamilnad, Rajasthan, Bihar. Andhra etc.

The matter will receive due consideration.

This does not apply to this University.

This University Chhatra Parishad is only a literary Society. Its constitution is still in making. The University will bear in mind the suggestions given hereunder.

Sanskrit being a unifying force for the whole country, this does not apply to this University.

The International Brotherhood Society of the University has been established to foster this very aim.

UNIVERSITY OF VIKRAM

S. No.	Topic of discussion in relation to the recommendation.	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken as (reported by the University)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Expansion of under-graduate education in the Universities.	<p>(a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.</p> <p>(b) The number of Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.</p> <p>(c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the school level. The shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers were felt.</p> <p>(d) It was suggested that the period of school education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of 3 years.</p> <p>(e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted.</p> <p>(f) The student-teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to somewhere near 1:7 or 1:10 at the least.</p> <p>(g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students throughout their education.</p>		

(h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and non-desirability of automatic recognition.

(i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, e. g. :— This is being done.

(a) An endowment of 5 lakhs for a post-graduate college.

(b) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.

(c) An area of 40-50 acres for a men's college and 12-20 acres for a women's college for playgrounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.

(j) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered.

2 Post-graduate education and research.

(a) On Post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are available and to associate that centre with the University staff or Professors and Readers etc., for particular subject.

(b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields of research.

- (c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all higher Education must become the concern of the University Grants Commission and the U. G. C. must play a more active and full part in the development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U. G. C. should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate developments in the field of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U. G. C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.
- (d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.
- (e) As is the practice in certain States, colleges should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.
- (a) Whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration may be possible.
- 3 Medical Research in India.
- 4 Entrance qualifications and Tests for admission to University Courses.
- 5 Trading of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary Schools.
- At present English is the medium of instruction in Science, Engg., Law, Agriculture, Vet. Science, Medicine and Physical Education faculties.
- It is being placed before the Academic Council,

(b) Courses for training teachers, specifically for under-graduate classes, be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities.

(c) The number of seats should be increased at B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowering standard.

This is already taking place in this University.

6 Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University text-books.

This is being done.

The Conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University education at cheaper prices and thereby making it easier for teachers and students to purchase books; (b) further that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for the same use, and if necessary, to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of text-books at different stages of education.

7 Common calendar of terms, examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the country.

Most of the results are declared before 15th June every Year.

8 Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities.

The Conference recommended that :—

(a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis ;

(b) the model syllabi, which the U. G. C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.

As far as possible the Uniformity is kept in view. In this connection a resolution of I. U. B. of India is also under consideration.

9 Emotional Integration

This is being done.

(a) Every University should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.

This is being done.

- (b) For appointments, merit and distinction special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.
- (c) There should be a central non-government organisation responsible for preparation of textbooks right from the primary stage to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.
- (d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well-co-ordinated manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.
- (e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components.
- (f) In regard to students unions the term "Union" should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as "debating societies", "cultural societies" and so on.
- (g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also.
- (h) Facilities should be provided for learning of South Indian languages.
- (i) Adequate provision should be made for study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of general education.
- (j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers.

This is under consideration.

ANNEXURE 33

UNIVERSITY OF VISVA BHARATI

S. No.	Topic of discussion in relation to the recommendation.	Particulars of recommendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken (as reported by the University)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Expansion of under-graduate education in the Universities.	<p>(a) Bright students may take qualifying examinations by attending evening classes and correspondence courses.</p> <p>(b) The number of Technical Schools, Polytechnics and Trade Schools may be increased.</p> <p>(c) Serious steps to be taken to improve the quality of Education at the school level. The shortage of well-trained and qualified teachers were felt.</p> <p>(d) It was suggested that the period of school education should be not less than 12 years and the degree courses for a period of 3 years.</p> <p>(e) The number of students should be limited subject-wise so that total number is restricted,</p>	<p>In the present set up it is not possible to undertake the responsibility of starting correspondence courses and Evening Colleges in the Visva Bharati.</p> <p>The Visva Bharati offers various courses of studies ranging from the Degree and Post-graduate courses in the Humanities to training in different crafts <i>viz.</i>, woodcraft, weaving, leather-craft, pottery, book binding, tailoring etc. Instruction is also provided for the first Degree in Science and Diploma in Music & Dancing and Fine Arts & Crafts.</p> <p>While the Degree Course is of three years duration, the school education which precedes extends over a period of eleven years, leading to the Higher School Certificate.</p>	

(f) The student-teacher ratio must be definitely improved and it should come out to somewhere near 1:7 or 1:10 at the least.

(g) It was suggested that "Merit and Means" scholarships should be introduced and made available to the deserving students throughout their education.

(h) Improvement of existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges, evaluation of standards and non-desirability of automatic recognition.

(i) Certain uniform conditions should be laid down for affiliation of colleges, e. g. :—

(a) An endowment of 5 lakhs for a post-graduate College.

(b) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings, library and laboratory equipment.

(c) An area of 40-50 acres for a men's college and 12-20 acres for a women's college for play-grounds, hostels, quarters for at least some of the staff members.

(j) Universities should arrange for periodical inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure that standards are not lowered.

In the Visva Bharati the teacher-pupil ratio for the different courses of studies are as follows :—

(a) General Education	. . .	1 : 9
(b) Teacher's Training	. . .	1 : 7
(c) Fine Arts & Crafts	. . .	1 : 8
(d) Music & Dancing	. . .	1 : 4
(e) Silpa-Sadana (Crafts)	. . .	1 : 7

Merit scholarships of Rs. 60 and Rs. 75 p. m. are available to deserving students admitted to B. A. Honours and M.A. Courses respectively. Stipend from endowed funds and a large number of free and half-free studentships are also available to meritorious and deserving students. In fact, merit and means are both taken into consideration in awarding stipends, scholarships and fellowships.

The Visva Bharati being a Central University having no affiliated colleges under its jurisdiction is not concerned with this recommendation.

Not concerned.

2 Post-graduate education and research.

(a) On Post-graduate education, the Committee felt that the proper method of developing post-graduate education is to concentrate it in centres where at least 3 or 4 colleges are available and to associate that centre with the University staff or Professors and Readers etc., for particular subject.

(b) So far as Research is concerned, the Committee was of the opinion that this must be built up around personalities who have made a name in particular fields of research.

(c) The Committee was strongly of the opinion that University Education and in fact all higher Education must become the concern of the University Grants Commission and the U. G. C. must play a more active and full part in the development of Higher Education. The Committee was also of the opinion that the U. G. C. should be the channel through which all grants should be passed to stimulate developments in the field of higher education. It was only then that there will be a possibility for the U. G. C. to co-ordinate standards and encourage higher education in these fields.

(d) On the medium of instruction which was incidentally brought up before the committee, it was felt that English can be only the appropriate medium of instruction at the present stage taking into consideration the present circumstances.

In the Visva Bharati no teacher is described or designated as attached to any particular Bhavana (College). All teachers being University teachers, they participate in undergraduate and post-graduate education according to their qualifications and experience.

The Research Dept. at Visva Bharati has a long tradition in that respect. In the Visva Bharati, teachers engaged in Post-graduate teaching also undertake research work.

In case of English and Modern Indian languages (Bengali, Hindi & Oriya), the medium of instruction in all stages in the language concerned. In case of other subjects :—

(a) in school classes (up to Class XI)—Bengali.

(b) in B.A. Honours and M.A. Class—English, Bengali being used as and when convenient.

(e) As is the practice in certain States, colleges, should not be granted affiliation without the knowledge or concurrence of the University concerned.

3 Medical Research in India (a) Whole problem of medical research should vest in the Universities so that common collaboration may be possible.

4 Entrance qualifications and Tests for admission to University Courses. A minimum of pass marks in the Higher Secondary examination be prescribed.

5 Training of Teachers with particular reference to the expanding requirements of Science Teachers for Secondary Schools.

(a) Short courses in the form of Summer Institutes, to enable teachers to improve their qualifications with M. Sc.

(b) Courses for training teachers, specifically for under-graduate classes, be made available in the Training Colleges and Education Departments of Universities.

(c) The number of seats should be increased at B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. level without lowering standards.

6 Quality and availability (selection, production and supply) of University text-books.

The Conference decided (a) that it welcomed steps taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of books required for University education at cheaper prices and thereby making it easier for teachers and students to purchase books; (b) further that Indian authors be encouraged to write books of the same calibre for

Screening of applications is done before admission. Although no minimum percentage of marks is prescribed, normally students obtaining a First Division are only admitted.

No provision exists.

Nothing in particular exists for under-graduate classes.

B.Sc. (Honours) course has been introduced in 1961.

Although no University text-books are published, the Publishing Department of the Visva Bharati undertakes publication of "World Knowledge Books" in the regional language at cheap price. The University has its Research Publication department which publishes research work.

the same use, and if necessary, to subsidise such work. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Education was taking steps to improve the quality of text-books at different stages of education.

- 7 Common calendar of terms, examination dates and publication of results for Universities in the country.

While it is not possible to enforce a Common Calendar, adequate results should be achieved if 15th June is accepted as the deadline for publication of all results, except those in Medicine.

Excepting M.A. and language course examinations which are held in July, results of all other examinations held in March-April are generally published by the Middle of June every year. Results of M.A. and language generally published in September every year.

- 8 Uniformity of Academic standards in all Universities.

The Conference recommended that :—

- (a) classification of results should be on a uniform basis.

- (a) A summary of the Practice followed at this University is enclosed.

- (b) the model syllabi, which the U. G. C. is expected to recommend, be expedited.

- (b) Noted.

- 9 Emotional Integration

- (a) Every University should reserve a certain minimum percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country.

All seats in the different institutes of the University are open to candidates coming from different parts of India as well as abroad, and students are always admitted on that basis provided they are found fit on grounds of merit.

- (b) For appointments, merit and distinction in the special field should be the exclusive consideration so that teachers could be drawn freely from different parts of the country.

Advertisements are always made on All-India basis and appointments are made on the recommendations of the Selection Committee on merit.

- (c) There should be a central non-Government organisation responsible for preparation of text-books right from the primary stage to the University level and ensure their proper translation in the regional languages.

Vide answer to item No. 6.

- (d) Histories of different regions of the country should be prepared in a well-co-ordinated manner by a central organisation suggested in (c) above.
- (e) Universities bearing denominational names should revise their names and drop the denominational components.
- (f) In regard to students unions the term "Union" should be dropped and these bodies be given other suitable names, such as "debating societies", "cultural societies" and so on.
- (g) At least one or two central Universities should be established in the South also.
- (h) Facilities should be provided for learning of South Indian languages.
- (i) Adequate provision should be made for study of literature and culture of the South (as different from the languages of the South) as an integral part of general education.
- (j) Steps should be taken to promote religious tolerance and understanding among students and teachers.

Does not arise in the case of the Visva Bharati.

In the Visva Bharati there are "Asrama and Chhatra Sammilanis" and their activities are entirely restricted to Cultural and Educational fields.

Noted. The number of South Indian students in the post-Secondary Class of this University is 11 of which only 6 are in the Degree & Post-graduate classes.

Noted.

The aims and objects of the Visva Bharati are, *inter alia*, "to provide at Santiniketan a Centre of Culture where research into and study of the religion, literature, history, science and art of Hindu, Buddhist, Jain, Islamic, Sikh, Christian and other civilizations may be pursued along with the culture of the West, with that simplicity in external which is necessary for true spiritual realization, in amity. Good fellowship and co-operation between the thinkers and scholars of both Eastern and Western countries, *free from all antagonism of race*."

BASIS OF ASSESSMENT OF UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS

Examination	Minimum Aggregate Marks for Pass	First Division/ Class	Second Division/ Class	Third Division/ Class
Preparatory in Arts	36% or 180 out of 500	300 or more	225 to less than 300	180 to less than 225
Senior School Certificate	36% or 360 out of 1000	500 or more	400 to less than 500	360 to less than 400
Higher School Certificate	Ditto	600 or more	450 to less than 600	360 to less than 450
B.A. Honours :				
(i) General subjects				
Subsidiary Subjects (Honours)			<i>Pass Marks</i> 50 out of 150/33 out of 100 100 out of 300 266 out of 800/200 out of 600	
(ii) The Classification of results shall be based only on the marks obtained in the Honours subject; the classification being as follows :—				
			First Class—60% or more out of 800/600.	
			Second Class—40% to less than 60% out of 800/600.	
(iii) If a candidate qualifies for Honours and obtains 50% or more of the maximum marks in the subsidiary subject an asterisk will be placed against his name in the list of successful candidates.				
(iv) Candidates failing to get First or Second Class Honours marks but obtaining Pass marks in all subjects as given in (i) above shall be declared to have passed the B. A. Examination in the Pass Course.				
Diploma in Final Art & Crafts :				
	33% in each theoretical paper, 40% in each other subject, Distinction : 60% or more in the aggregate.			
Diploma in Wood-Work				
Diploma in Weaving			<i>Pass Marks</i> 40% in each paper	
			First Division—70% or more in aggregate. Second Division—60% or more but less than 70% in the aggregate. Pass—50% or more but less than 60% in the aggregate.	